PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,418—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898.
ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	24th Sept.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5987	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer if the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
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Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosoa	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,305	24th Sept.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000	13th Oct., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice.—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 336.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers or Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th October, 1898.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zemlin	30th Sept.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 29th September, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 24th September, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th September, 1898.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1988.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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A STEAMER for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th October.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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WELL KNOWN AS ONE OF THE BEST MAKERS OF
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INSPECTION INVITED.
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CARBOLIC PEAT	per	cwt.	10	0
CARBOLIC POWDER 10 per cent	"	"	7	0
CARBOLIC ACID	"	gallon	3	8
HUNTER'S DEODORISING TANT	"	cwt.	7	0
SOLUBLE DISINFECTING FLUID	"	gallon.	3	8
CRESOLINE	"	"	3	8
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY	"	lb.	3	8
MANGANESE BINOXIDE	"	cwt.	40	0
SULPHURIC ACID	"	Case of 4 Jars.	30	0
BURNETT'S FLUID	"	gallon.	6	0
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH	"	cwt.	160	0
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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
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WATERFALL COFFEES
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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
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SPECIALITIES.

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Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		"	4	8
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SUMATRA RATTAILS	Rs. 35,	Rs. 30,	Rs. 25,	per 1000
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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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No. 2, The Mighty Boar. | No. 4, The Kill.

The issue is a strictly limited one. Size of Reproductions 13 1-2 by 10 3-4 inches. Size of each Picture, tastefully Framed in Oak and Gold, 36 by 29 inches. Price the set of 4 complete, Rs. 120.

A DAY WITH THE OAKLEY, Rs. 120.

PHOTOGRAVURES FROM THE PAINTINGS BY THOS. BINKS, 1892.

No. 1. The Draw. | No. 3, Full Cry.
No. 2, Hark Away. | No. 4, The Finish.

The issue is a limited one. Size of Reproductions 23 by 17 inches. Size of each Picture, tastefully Framed in Oak and Gold, 34 by 25 inches. Price the Set of 4 complete, Rs. 120.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME will be OPENED for the SEASON on 1st October. The New Children's Ward will be ready for occupation on 15th October.

Application for admission should be made to the Physician in charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a certificate from a Medical Officer.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat ybrid, Soi good. Factory (2-stories) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 24th October, 1898, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1899.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th September, 1898.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NATHUMAL SITARAM, executor of JAGGANATH CHHOTURAM HAS LOST on Monday, the 19th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon, in a Tram Car proceeding from Abdul Rehman Street to the Elphinstone Circle a packet containing Certificates of 3 Shares in the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, Certificates of 5 Shares in the Triton Insurance Company of Calcutta, and one Share Certificate in the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company, all standing in the name of JAGGANATH CHHOTURAM and 3 Paris Municipal Bonds. All persons are therefore hereby warned against receiving or dealing with the same, and if any one does so, he will do so at his own risk. Any person who will deliver the said securities to the Undersigned or gives them information which might lead to the detection of the person in possession of the said securities and to the recovery of the same, will be given a REWARD of RUPEES 200.

PESTANJI, RUSTIM and KOLA,
Solicitors for Nathumal Sitaram.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

1. CANS TIN KEROSINE OIL, EMPTY.
2. CASES WOODEN KEROSINE TIN, EMPTY.
3. CASKS OIL, TAR, ETC., EMPTY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1898, for any or either of above lots.

TERMS. Offer to be binding for the PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS from date of acceptance.

DELIVERIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accumulated.

PAYMENTS. As usual for each lot prior to delivery.

TENDER FORMS can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, which in being returned, must be accompanied by a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd September, 1898.

BURMA POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock, noon on the 6th December, 1898, when the TENDERS will be OPENED in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenders for Schedule No. I. must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedule No. I.

Tender Forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract-deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription: "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

ARTICLE.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
SCHEDULE No. I.	lbs.	From 1st April 1899, to 31st March 1900.		Rs.
Atta, dry, ground...	100,000		Mandalay.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	2,000,000			
Wheat	2,500,000			
Dhall of sorts........	8,0,000			
Ghee, cow s	550,000			
Salt	150,000			
Turmeric............	30,000			
Chillies............	1,500			
SCHEDULE No. II.				
Wheat	2,100,000		Myingyan...	2,000
SCHEDULE No. III.				
Wheat	200,000		Rangoon ..	500

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. W. CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma.

Rangoon: The 10th September, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. EVENING CONCERT

IN THE TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH,
AT 9-30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. COLLETTE and the Officers some Members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 Overture ......Rosamunde ....Schubert
BY THE ORCHESTRA.
2 Solo............Priere ....Gounod
Mr. BINNING
3 Vocal Duet ...Maiglockchen ....Mendelssohn.
Miss WARD and Miss A. WARD.
4 Violin Solo ...Romance en Re (by Special Request) ....Wolff
Mrs COLLIE
5 Solo ....But the Lord is mindful of His own (St Paul) ....Mendelssohn
Madame LILY HOWARD
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
6 ——— ....La chasse aux papillons..........E Gillet
BY THE ORCHESTRA.

PART II.

1 Cantata.......The Feast of Adonis..................Jensen
For Solo and Chorus with Orchestra
About 100 Performers.
2 Chorus ....Festgesang ....Mendelssohn.
(English words—Hark the Herald Angels Sing)
With Brass Wind Accompaniment.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut-Col MARTIN.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1898, at the rate of Eight per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 14th instant.

By Order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD CAZEE STREET, NOW CALLED CHUCKLA STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1898, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Abdul Karim bin Mahomed Husein Junairkar, Abdul Rahim bin Mahomed Husein Junairker, Hayatbai and Aishabai, daughters of Mahomed Hoosein bin Syed Badrudin Junairker, the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mahomed Hoosein bin Syed Badrudin Junairker, the mortgagor, under the power of sale reserved to him in the indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of February, 1895, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, whereof Hajee Allawoodin Jitayker is the fazundar, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises built thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Old Cazee Street, now called Chuckla Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9 feet in breadth and 90 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Chuckla Street, on the north by the house of Ismail Ishak, and on the south by the house of Gulam Husein Sumar and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said heirs and representatives of the mortgagor and his tenants, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B, No. 2095, and Street Nos. 21 23.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary and Fereira, mortgagee's attorneys, at their Office No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1898.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

JANUARY MEETING, 1899.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the January Meeting to be held at Guindy on the 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th January, 1899, CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1898. Special attention is drawn to General condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus and other particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, Madras Races, Madras Club.

E. H. HAZELTON, VET.-CAPT.,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

B. B. & C. I. RALWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to MONDAY, the 17th October, 1898, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmatti during the year 1899, estimated at 1,000 tons more or less.

Delivery of the cake will be given in Wagons at the Mill generally every month as the cake is produced.

Conveyance on the Company's line will be allowed at the Revenue rate of 13 pie per maund per mile at owner's risk.

A deposit of Rupees Five hundred will be required from the person whose tender is accepted, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenders to be inscribed "Tenders for Cakes."

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works, 16th September, 1898.

BURN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895 to acquire and carry on as from 1st January, 1895, as a going concern the old established business of Burn and Co., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, etc., etc., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Raneegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 18,00,000

Consisting of 7 per cent. Preference Shares....Rs.	6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to vendors)	12,00,000
	Rs. 18,00,000
To which must be added an issue of Debenture at 6 per cent. for ....Rs.	15,00,000
	Rs. 33,00,000

From the date of acquisition to 30th April, 1898, the profits have been as shewn hereunder viz:—

From 1st January 1895, to 30th April 1896 (16 months)	Rs.	6,52,253
From 1st May 1896, to 30th April 1897	„	3,94,769
From 1st May 1897, to 30th April 1898	„	3,81,206

and after paying interest on Debentures and Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares, the Company has been able to put aside to Reserve Fund Rs 7,00,000 and to Debentures Sinking Fund Rs. 1,42,500.

These figures denote the position and strength of the Company, the condition of the money market during the past three years notwithstanding, but in order to maintain that position, and at the same time to meet the requirements of an increasing business further capital is required.

The Directors have, therefore, determined to issue 7,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased capital of the Company created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 14th day of April 1898 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office No. 7, Hastings Street) as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum.

Those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1898, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held and the public are invited to tender for what remain available, in the annexed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Calcutta, The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th September 1898, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October, 1898.

If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares allotted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.

No application below par will be considered.

BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th Sept., 1898.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & Co., Ld.,
Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to apply for .... new 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares in the above Company created by the resolution passed on the 14th day of April, 1898, at Rs......per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs.......being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full ....
Address ....
Date ....
Signature..........................

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blue, White, and Pink, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a SENIOR HOSPITAL ASSISTANT as resident Medical Officer for the Bene-Israel Plague Hospital, Bombay. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Mr. DAVID SOLOMON, Secretary, Israel Moholla, Mandvi Post, Bombay.

WANTED, SMART YOUNG MEN, for general work from Rs. 20 to 40 per month. Must know good English and accurate calculations. Must furnish good references. State salary required, and apply to "D. D.," care of this Paper.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

DINNER SETS! DINNER SETS!! Fresh stock of our Russel and Belgrave Patterns to hand. Intending purchasers apply early to save disappointment. SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

ALL HIGHEST GRADE Specially built RAMBLER Cycles have the Words "ROYAL INDIAN," on Frames. VATCHA BROTHERS, Girgaum. NORMAN and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALUMINIUM VESSEL for the Kitchen as made at the School of Art, Madras. New Stock just received, by M. C. RUTNAGUR and Co., Sole Agents, 27, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, as a going-concern, a SMALL and PROFITABLE BUSINESS, which has no opposition, and is capable of great extension. For price and particulars apply to "B," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand double side English BROUGHAM CARRIAGE, Price Rs. 200. Apply sharp, to Dr. S. S. BATTLIWALA, Soparibagh Dispensary, Parel, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anaemia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Mrs. Shephard Expresses herself much pleased with the accommodation &c. at the Hotel and will be happy to recommend it to anyone who may be going to Mahableshwar.

GALVANIZED LEATHER CLOTH for Bellows, As. 8 per yard. This cloth can be used for any kind of Organs or Harmoniums, and no insects can injure it.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 13 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 3 Rolls of Music and case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH & Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds Rs. 75, with 3 Rolls—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation, surrounded by a Private Park. Terms [illegible]. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

TREZUKA

NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life, Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless.

ZAROUBA.

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Parliament Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, and every arrangement for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks [illegible] remitted Home [illegible].

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	„ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital....................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................$	90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It has surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing his business, consisting of open carved blackwood sofas and chairs and teapoys, large size cabinets and chiffoniers, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs and ward robes, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and hanging presses, iron safes, &c.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, near Nawab's Tank, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mrs. G. PEREIRA, consisting of carved blackwood sofas, chairs, teapoys, chiffoniers, writing desk, clothes press, work-table, glassware, platedware and crockery, square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, hand-sewing machine, pictures, clock, table ornaments, fish pond, gold jewellery, consisting of brooches, earrings, ruby and diamond rings, string of 179 small pearls, and lockets, table linen, books, etc.

The property is on view.

N.B.—The jewellery can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned to-day till 6 o'clock.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

An invoice of punkha-proof table, hanging and wall lamps by Messenger and Sons.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of sofas, cushioned chairs, tables, teapoys, book and hat stands, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, glassware, crockery, lamps, &c.

1 type-writing machine in case.

On account and at the risk of Hakimjee Davoodjee.

5 American rolltop writing tables.

On account and at the risk of Sultan Alli Abdoolali. ex s.s. Johannesberger—

P-1425? 1-3—3 cases 300 dozen slip burners.
4-6—3 cases 300 dozen gem burners.

AT 2 P.M.

1 glass-fronted, double-seated brougham.
1 handsome strong-built victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 well-bred imported Irish terrier dog.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SHIP'S FITTINGS SALOON FURNITURE, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Agent, Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at C Shed, Prince's Dock, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., the fittings and saloon furniture of the s. s. Mozaffari, consisting of—

Pieces of marbles, railings, brackets, fire bars, pianoforte, telescopic, dining tables, chairs, brass hanging lamps, mirrors, cupboards, old cushions, old wood, etc.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundari ground, of which the late Lucio Hermogenes de Lima de Souza is the fazundar, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3825 and Street No. 155, situate on the south side of Cavel Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Narayen Maistri, on the west by the property of Ballajee Narronjee, on the north partly by the said Cavel Street and partly by a lane, and on the south by the property of Domingos Francisco de Mello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above the offices of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., the office furniture of Messrs. Walter Thacker and Co. consisting of large and small office tables, chairs, punkhas, clocks, sample tables and cupboards, sample press, Vienna made iron safe on stand, cupboards, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd, September, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also office surplus furniture, consisting of chairs, writing tables, whatnots, &c.

1 case dewaldhur pekoe tea, 49 lbs
1 case dewaldhur pekoe souchong tea, 53 lbs.
1 case dewaldhur souchong tea 50 lbs.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 secondhand strong shigram „ „
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome bay Arab, goes in harness and saddle.
1 chestnut waler, quiet in harness.
1 brown waler gelding, quiet in harness.
1 strong single-seated brougham, in very good order.
1 smart cabriolet by Steuart and Co. Calcutta.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-2, 7 years, a good hack
1 fox terrier dog and 1 bull slut.
1 English Mail-coach by Casterton.
1 handsome grey Arab, 14.2, 6 years, fast and quiet in harness, believed sound.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

That pursuant to the decree, dated the 19th day of July, 1897, passed in the High Court, Suit No. 650 of 1896 wherein Mr. Kursondas Purshotumdas was plaintiff, and Mr. Raghunath Mukund was defendant, the undersigned will, by the order and under the instructions of Mr. Mungaldas Chagganlal, the receiver, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property, situated at Girgaum Back Road, on the premises, at 4 p.m., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th day of September, 1898:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (part of which is known as Mulluckwady), together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with other property under old No. 686, new No. 3174, old Survey No. 587, and new Survey No. 7915, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the east by the property of Vinayek G Palekar, on or towards the west by the property of Nana Bapu Joshi, on or towards the north by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on or towards the south formerly by other property of the said Raghunath Mukund, and now of Janardan Sakharam Gadgil, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Street No. 15, and D. Ward No. 1389 (3), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Morarjee Khimji and the said Raghunath Mukund, and now in the possession of the said receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Limjee, opposite the New Market, Foras Road, Tardeo, the valuable, and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order, a large blackwood carved partition screen, single and double iron bedsteads with wire mattresses, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, kerosine table and hanging lamps, China and Japanese vases, Persian and Cambay carpets, table ornaments, a pneumatic tyre bicycle, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR MOMBADEVI.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Sha Raichand Khooshalchand, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Patel Choonilal Mansukram, Patel Dayabhai Choonilal, Patel Vadilal Choonilal, Patel Manilal Choonilal, and Patel Kikabhai Choonilal in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of June, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shaik Memon Street, near Mombadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200, two hundred square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under No. 816, and bearing Collector's old No. 115 and Collector's New No. 902, and old Survey No. 182 and New Survey No. 1437, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by the vacant land jointly belonging to the mortgagors and Patel Bulakhidas Rajbhai and Patel Ambaram Avaldas, on the north by the property of Lalchand Nathubhai, and on the south by the property of Ambaram Avaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, mortgagee's Attorneys at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at New Bungalow, behind Bird Cage, close to Police Station, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright grand cottage piano, by Soundy and Company, a first-rate small slate billiard table by John Roberts, in very good order, with balls, cues, lamp, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong chestnut Arab, a handsome strong vis-a-vis in very good order, a set of brass-mounted single harness, &c., &c., the property of A. J. COMBRIDGE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, COTTON, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place:—

A quantity of grain sweepings, cotton sweepings, waste paper, docras cotton, cast-iron pipes, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of a very Valuable Gold and Silver Jewellery, Rich Real Gold Kinkobs, &c., &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to the highest bidder:—

A lot of gold and silver cups and saucers, silver tea-tray salvers, silver boxes, jugs, writing desk, daggers and swords with silver and gold mounted handles, single-barrel match-lock gun, with gold mountings, very rich gold embroidered shawls, pieces of real gold kinkobs, Sind [illegible], muslins, a large table cover embroidered with gold and silver, real dupetas, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1898.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
will be given away GRATIS to
every purchaser of a Bottle
of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
533 & 506, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	97
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	182 1-2
Broach City Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	775
French	200	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	285
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	40xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
Munnar M.	,00	250	a..	15	230
New Berar	,00	500	500	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	,000	125	125	dvd 16½	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000,		d d 65	1,080

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	145
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,600	1,500	300	4,825
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p ct	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2, 0	500	5	—	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	125xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	3	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200		12 pr. ct	111
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,00	000	1,000	dvdRs20	425
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100		5	70
Treacher & Co.	3,00	500		60	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	500	100			140
Telephone Co.	9,200	251		dvdRs1¼	26

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	000	Nil.	7
Aliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	3
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,00
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.10	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	535
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,200xd
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,785
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	575
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	820
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	435
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	780
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	390
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	450
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,400
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	545
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,190
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	...				...
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	85
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,7
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	300
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	145
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,075
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	10.0
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,650
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,850xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	580
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	37
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	400
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	485
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	,000	1,000		

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water, 2-27m., 2-2a. Low water, 7-53m., 8-10a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. Caledonia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Colombo and the Straits, and Japan, per (extra) s. s. Moravia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m., to-morrow.

ARYA SAMAJ.—The Trustee of this society most thankfully acknowledge the sum of Rs. 500 donated by Radhabai, widow of the late Mr. Atmaram Bapooji Dalvi, for founding a scholarship in the deceased's name, and to be awarded to the students of the society's Sanskrit school.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH A MUNICIPAL NOTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which the Drainage Department charged Dr. Nadershaw H. Sukhia with non-compliance with a notice calling upon him to do certain drainage work. The Magistrate convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 25.

MR. GANDHI'S DEPARTURE.—A meeting (public) will be held to hear Mr. V. R. Gandhi, B. A., M. R. A. S. (who is going a third time to America by the coming mail, and to present him with an address for the honorary valuable services he has rendered to India), at 6-30 p.m., this evening, at the Novelty Theatre. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., will preside.

FREAK OF A DRUNKEN MAN.—Fulloh Shamji, a Bania, residing at Elphinstone Road, while in a state of intoxication on the 16th instant, lit a match to light a beedee and after doing so he shut the match-box with a snap, setting it on fire. Without noticing the fire he put the burning box in his pocket, with the result that his clothes caught fire and he was burnt on the left side. He was first treated at home, but was subsequently removed to the J J Hospital yesterday, where he has been detained.

DROWNED IN A FOUNTAIN.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at Walkeshwar Road, on view of the body of Krishna Bhagoo, a Hindu lad, aged three years, son of a malee employed in the service of Jumnadas Davidas and residing in the premises of his master. On Wednesday afternoon deceased was playing about the compound, when he accidentally fell into the fountain unperceived and was drowned. His parents searched for him and found his dead body floating on the surface of the water in the fountain. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FRAUD BY A CART DRIVER.—Soonderji Cooverji, a Hindu piece goods merchant, reported to the police on Wednesday that, on Saturday previous, he loaded twelve labour carts with bales of piece goods and directed the drivers to take them to Carnac Bunder. Two days after the complainant on comparing the account with his Mehta, discovered that all the carts reached their destination with the exception of cart No. 2482, containing four bales of piece goods of the value of Rs. 800. Complainant himself instituted an inquiry, but failing to find any clue to the cart, reported the matter to the police on Wednesday.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st, Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Maltandaine, Bandmaster Commencing at 5-45 p. m., (Weather permitting).

March	Souvenir di Belle Alliance	Latann
Govotte	Intermezzo	Lewis Hall
Gd. Potpourrie	Zelmira	Rossini
Walzer	An der Schonen Blauen Donau	Strauss
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Ivan Caryll
Galop	Merkur	Roldeberk

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Nanji Motanee, a Hindu labourer, aged forty years. On the 18th instant deceased along with several other labourers was at work in a grain godown at Broach street, Mandavi, when a bag of grain accidentally slipped off the tier and fell on him, rendering him unconscious. He was removed to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that his left kidney had been ruptured. He succumbed to the injury on Wednesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Bheewa Naikoo, aged thirty-five years, residing at Foras Road and employed as a labourer in the Madhowji Dhuramsey Mill. In the afternoon of the 14th ultimo deceased and three other operatives were engaged in hailing out hot water from the pit in the passage, where the steam economising steam-pipe passes through, when he slipped with a plank, which the deceased had placed across the passage, into the hot water and was considerably scalded about the lower extremities. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was progressing favourably up to Wednesday last, when he grew worse and died within a short time. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE.—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a chawl situated at Clerk Road and belonging to Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas. The chawl was in the occupation of about one hundred dhobies and labourers. Information was immediately telephoned to the different fire brigade stations and in a few minutes the Chinchpoogly manual appeared on the scene, followed by the Sankli Tank and Chinchpoogly engines. The services of the steamers were not brought into requisition as the manual was quite capable to check the progress of the fire, which was soon put out. The fire originated in a room occupied by one Emamali Aminali, through a naked kerosine oil lamp, which set fire to a quantity of clothing, which had been left hanging on a rope close by. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30. —Another fire was discovered in a shop occupied by Vallibhoy Adamji, a Borah at Bhuleshwer Road, on Wednesday midnight. The door of the shop was broken open when a quantity of sundry articles lying therein was found to be on fire. The Municipal fire brigade stations were telephoned to, but before the arrival of the engines, the flames were put out by the neighbours. The damage was estimated at Rs. 200. The cause of the fire is supposed to be due to some loose sulphur matches, which were lying about the shop, getting ignited and setting fire to the goods.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, for the purpose of adopting rules drawn up by the Committee for the election of a representative of the Association to serve on the Board of Trustees, under the provisions of section 11 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, Mr. Sassoon J. David occupying the chair. The rules were considered separately and slight alterations made in some of them. The rules as finally settled and adopted, are as follow:—

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer, and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination paper must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing Mill Company being entitled to one vote only.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 p.m. on the second day of the ballot shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote fresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

9. In the event of the *temporary absence* of a representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

IN appointing General Bobrikoff Governor-General of Finland, the Tsar has written him a letter impressing upon him the necessity of uniting the province more closely to the Fatherland.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

GORDON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company (in liquidation) was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. Bomanji Pallonji Nicholson, one of the liquidators, being in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read by Mr. Parakh, the accountant, the following liquidators' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read.—

Gentlemen: Your liquidators beg to lay before you an account of the liquidation of your company made up to date, printed copies of which have been already sent to you. Your liquidators also beg to mention that soon after their appointment, they sold your mill property, that is the buildings and the machinery that were left by the fire, together with the lands, freehold, and leasehold occupied by your mill, to the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the sum of Rs. 4,08,000, including the value of the stores. For the other vacant lands of your company, they have, as you will notice from the accounts, realised the sum of Rs. 20,635-0-98, by sales made to the Bombay Municipality and the Indian Manufacturing Company. Your liquidators have received from all the Insurance Companies, the respective amounts due by them, for the loss caused by fire at your mill except the Glasgow Fire Insurance Company, which has gone into liquidation. There being no likelihood of its affairs being closed speedily, and not wishing to keep the liquidation of your company prolonged, your liquidators tried their best to sell the claim of Rs. 12,517 against the Glasgow Fire Insurance Company, but no offer for it having been made by any party, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit came to their help and purchased the claim for the sum of Rs. 6,000. They may mention that though 2½ years have passed since then, no dividend has been yet declared by the said Insurance Company, and from information received by Mr. Bomonjee from his London Agents, Messrs R. C. Antrobus and Co., there appears to be no possibility of his getting any dividend. You will be good enough to notice from the accounts that your liquidators have paid Rs. 9,44,680 for first distribution of Assets at the rate of Rs. 110 per share, and the sum of Rs. 2,39,232 for the second and the final distribution at the rate of Rs. 28 per share. They have thus made a return to the shareholders of Rs. 138 per share, amounting to Rs. 11,83,912. The balance that was left Rs. 2,000, your liquidators propose to invest in 4 per cent. Government Paper—to be handed over to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.—for the purpose of giving the same to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital, for dumb animals on the condition that the principal sum should be kept intact and the interest only should be used for the feeding of the animals. Your liquidators regret to say that they have had to suffer a great loss by the untimely death of one of their colleagues, the late of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit.

The above report, together with the account laid on the table, was adopted. The Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld, (in liquidation) was declared dissolved. Rs. 1,944, which had been left in hand as balance, were handed over to Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., he having kindly agreed to hand over in lieu of the same, Rs. 2,000 to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for dumb animals on condition that an account be opened in the books of the Society in the name of "The Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Balance of the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company" and that the papers should be kept intact and only the interest accruing thereon be utilised for the purpose of feeding the animals and that any claim that may be made for unpaid distribution and dividend of assets, should be paid by Sir Dinshaw Manockji's Petit as agreed by him. The meeting tendered a vote of thanks to the liquidators for their able and satisfactory management of the liquidation. All the books, papers and vouchers of the company were given in charge of Sir D.M. Petit, with a request that he should keep them with him for twelve months from the date of the meeting. The customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE BROACH MURDER CASE.

ON Wednesday, Uka Rama, examined by the Public Prosecutor, said he sold wood for fuel and worshipped in his house the image of the goddess Mata, and in her name performed magical passes and by fanning on the last witness, Morar, he cured him of fever. The goddess Mata had been installed since the time of his ancestors. Offerings were made to her, and people who believed in her power were cured of fevers and other ailments. After curing Morar, witness told him that if he had any magic work to be done, he would perform it for him. Some time afterwards Morar offered him the job of killing Haribhai, patel in Jharesar. He took a human skull he had found near the burning ground, and some roots of a tree used as a fever specific. He exhibited the skull to make the ignorant believe that he was proficient in *jaadoo* and killed people. He practised deception on simple credulous folk and cheated them out of their money. Witness and Morar with others drank about two rupees worth of liquor, and from one rupee he got from Morar he bought certain articles for presents to the goddess. They all became intoxicated with the quantity of liquor they imbibed, and went to sleep. Next day they ate "kitcheree," and Morar was told to go to Jharesar to kill the patel by sorcery. Morar refused, but promised to give him *jadoo* grain. Witness pretended to mutter *mantras* over the grain, and handed them to the accused Kalia to throw on the roof of Kaka's house at Jharesar, and said that that would kill Kaka.

Gul Mahomed Akbar, a Pathan and servant of Kaka, was next examined by the Public Prosecutor in corroboration of the incidents at Kansia village, where Kaka was dogged and attempts made to waylay and entrap him in an ambuscade, but which failed, because Kaka was accompanied by others on his way home. Witness said the accused Bhagvan cultivated land belonging to Kaka Bhagvan, and asked Kaka to lower the rent. This Kaka refused to do, and told Bhagvan to let the land lie fallow, but said he would exact rent from him all the same. The accused Bhagvan came and asked Kaka what he was going to do at Kansia. Kaka replied that he was returning to Jharesar the next morning.

Narotam Bhana, a fisherman, was also examined about the Kansia incident. The deceased Haribhai, he said, was known to him as Lal Kaka (red uncle). Witness went to purchase Lal Kaka's tobacco, and as it was too expensive, he was unable to close the bargain. He went with Lal Kaka to the river bank at Lal Kaka's request.

Kadar Fatekhan, a Pathan, was also examined. He said his *mandva* (open shed) adjoined the accused's *chaggans Khali* (threshing barn) at Kansia. The accused Bhagvan, the approver Bavla, and two convict Bhils—Nathia and Ranchodia—were drinking tea at Chagan's place. They asked witness whether Lal Kaka had come. He replied "Yes," and went to his *mandva*. Next morning witness met them on the road to Jharesar, and subsequently saw Lal Kaka going with his peon and others towards Jharesar. Kaka asked the witness some years ago whether he had sold his land to Chagan and Kabhai, the accused. Witness replied that he had not. Kaka said: "They have concocted a fictitious document of sale, and will threaten you with the sale of the land, so to avert that calamity, execute a document in my favour, and I will obtain possession of the false document." Witness followed his advice. Two years after, or about seven years ago, witness paid about Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 for expenses to Kaka, who returned the document. Witness had executed along with this another deed belonging to witness's uncle about some land. Kaka did not return the false document to witness.

Dadabhai Vardha, Leva, Patidar, in whose presence the accused Uka opened and locked a box in his house during the search, was examined. He said that four pages were found relating to *mantras* to be recited in the name of the monkey god Hanuman, and were initialled by the witness, and others of the *panch* also initialled them. A *panchnama* was made and signed by the *panch*. Formerly *gumatia* dues in Jharesar were chiefly collected by and deposited with the accused, Chitta's father. For the last three years collections were made and held in deposit by Kaka. After Kaka died another patidar was entrusted with that business. Whenever business was withdrawn from a certain person, that person would feel aggieved and lowered in the estimation of others. It depended on the *panch* whom to entrust with the business. *Gamatia* dues accrued from land leased in auction by one single person in a village and afterwards sublet by him at a profit to other cultivators. What remained after deducting the amount paid in auction went to the benefit of the village.

At this stage a conference took place between Mr. Foard, Superintendent of Police, and Rao Sahib Harrial, Public Prosecutor, and Rao Sahib Pranshankar, City Police Inspector. Mr. Mohanlal, pleader, objected to the conference taking place in the presence and hearing of the witness, whose evidence remained as yet unfinished. The members of the conference protested against the unjustifiable insinuation cast by Mr. Mohanlal. Mr. Foard challenged him to prove by law that their conduct was illegal. Mr. Foard added that they had talked very showly and in English, which the witness could not understand, and he requested the Court to give its ruling on that point. The Magistrate ruled that the conference ought not to have taken place in the midst of the evidence however, it was not conducted in a manner to prejudice the witness, nor in a tone loud enough to give a hint to the witness, nor in language that the witness could understand. The Magistrate could not hear what formed the subject-matter of the conversation, and he was sure Mr. Mohanlal, being further removed, then he (the Magistrate) could not have heard anything, nor was there any appreciable impropriety. Further evidence of this witness having been recorded, the hearing was adjourned.

THE well-known swimmer, James Finney, accomplished a great feat of endurance in the sea off Blackpool on Sept 1. For a wager he left Blackpool North Pier at 2-45 p.m., and arrived at St. Anne's pier quite well at about 8 p.m., having swum about ten miles. When about half-way he rested some time in the water to take advantage of the turn of the tide.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	81 54	77 75	80 00	73 06
Thursday, 22nd Sept...........	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	81 54	77 75	80 00	73 06
Total fall to Sept. 22nd, 1897...	75 92	75 77	78 64	75 0
Total fall to Sept 22nd. 1896..	88 2	86 25	92 62	90 20

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered..............................	196	14
On the 22th September, 1898	0	0
Total..............	196	14

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·732	Calm	2	99·6	73·1	57	..	13·70	−3·08
Sirsa	29·724	SW	12	100·8	77·1	48	...	6·40	−5·87
Delhi	29·766	SE	3	95·2	72·4	75	...	13·28	−12·23
Agra	29·755	SE	9	95·0	73·4	80	...	21·82	−3·68
Cawnpore	29·718	Calm	2	88·8	70·6	90	0·23	44·07	...
Allahabad	29·719	WSW	7	88·6	71·3	86	...	51·74	+17·93
Jhansi	29·743	NW	4	92·6	72·2	82	...	33·42	−1·83
Jacobabad	29·889	SE	2	103·4	76·1	81	...	2·90	+0·17
Karachi	29·806	WSW	12	90·4	77·9	72	...	2·81	−3·27
Jeypore	29·785	NW	4	94·1	72·0	66	...	17·08	−8·76
Ajmere	29·790	W	8	91·4	75·6	67	..	11·43	−8·13
Deesa	29·836	SSW	5	92·8	68·0	78	...	15·57	−9·65
Ahmedabad	29·808	Calm	1	88·7	73·1	79	...	33·00	...
Bhuj	29·838	WNW	16	92·3	70·9	70	...	13·20	−0·09
Rajkot	29·839	NW	19	91·9	67·8	71	...	13·35	−11·55
Ghadechi	29·830	W	7	90·6	68·3	74	...	30·26	—
Veraval	29·833	W	5	84·0	72·3	79	...	12·35	...
Neemuch	29·813	WSW	4	86·8	67·7	75	...	27·80	−1·73
Indore	29·829	N	2	85·2	64·1	82	...	38·28	+7·99
Saugor	29·785	W	8	85·8	69·1	74	0·10	61·25	+17·57
Jubulpore	29·779	SW	1	85·9	69·1	73	..	65·41	+12·45
Hoshangabad	29·827	SW	3	87·7	74·2	86	...	58·33	+8·35
Khandwa	29·828	W	5	88·2	67·8	75	...	24·70	−3·52
Raipur	29·751	Calm	7	91·3	74·1	71	...	39·59	−4·34
Nagpur	29·788	Calm	2	92·2	70·1	71	...	42·56	+6·97
Amraoti	29·826	WNW	5	91·2	68·5	76	...	18·43	−10·84
Akola	29·855	W	5	93·9	63·8	71	...	18·3	−10·33
Surat	29·822	SE	2	89·1	71·5	82	..	30·18	−12·65
Malegaon	29·840	WSW	6	88·4	63·3	74	...	13·81	−4·87
Bombay	29·837	NE	7	85·6	77·0	87	...	72·86	+5·23
Poona	29·890	SE	7	88·0	67·4	93	0·08	21·91	+3·90
Ahmednagar	29·849	NNE	2	86·3	67·9	82	0·18	11·92	...
Aurangabad	29·812	Calm	1	88·8	68·7	74	...	20·08	...
Sholapur	29·807	NNE	9	88·7	71·5	57	...	25·63	+7·18
Ratnagiri	29·823	Calm	3	85·9	75·4	89	...	114·53	+12·21
Belgaum	29·843	NNE	[illegible]	83·2	65·8	90	...	34·69	+1·99
Goa	29·842	Calm	6	84·0	76·4	91	..	97·55	...
Karwar	29·825	NW	2	84·2	74·0	91	...	125·67	+14·48
Mangalore	29·845	Calm	2	82·8	74·4	87	0·14	103·74	+3·39
Calicut	29·827	N	5	84·2	76·5	92	...	88·67	−2·49
Cochin	29·827	Calm	M	85·5	74·5	89	0·38	69·4	−1·02
Bangalore	29·819	N	7	79·1	67·3	85	...	15·92	−0·90
Secunderabad	29·769	Calm	4	90·1	72·0	69	...	25·3	+0·89
Masulipatam	29·76	W	4	94·1	77·1	79	...	28·92	+6·53
Bellary	29·814	NW	6	91·2	74·7	59	...	6·00	−3·01
Cuddapah	29·821	WNW	G	91·6	74·3	71	0·22	11·91	−7·35
Madras	29·756	WNW	3	94·5	73·0	87	2·21	19·85	+5·70
Coimbatore	29·816	SW	2	89·4	71·1	88	0·30	21·	−2·23
Trichinopoly	29·770	W	6	97·6	73·4	78	0·05	7·15	−2·67
Negapatam	29·771	SW	8	72·5	74·9	85	0·12	12·27	+2·17
Colombo	29·847	WSW	13	81·5	75·5	83	0·62	21·47	+0·20
Aden	29·754	C	7	94·5	81·8	81	...	0·07	−0·35

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·00 (82·82); G T H=0·00 (78·85); St G H=0·00 (83·00); C P=0·00 (72·83).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore, Delhi and Agra, the pressure changes have been small over the whole country. The distribution is very irregular and baric gradients are steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles and hour at Neemuch, 16 at Bhuj, 14 at Ajmere and 12 at Karachi and Bellary. The variations of both the maximum and minimum tempratures are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Malegaon. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Belgaum, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Amraoti, Raipur, Hoshangabad and Cawnpore. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (3·21"), about three-quarters of an inch at Colombo, light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Ahmednagar, Cochin, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and a few drops at Saugor, Mangalore and Trichinopoly. The monsoon gradient has altogether disappeared and the readings are nearly uniform in Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. The weather is however cloudy in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast and local scattered showers are probable.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

Thursday: The storm which lay over Chota Nagpur yesterday has advanced west-north-westward and now lies near Sutna, where it is quickly filling up. On the other hand the depression which was appearing over Tenasserim has grown deeper and the barometer at Tavoy and Moulmein is largely below normal. A small thunderstorm depression has also appeared over central Madras. The wind is cyclonic in Burma, westerly over north Bombay, the central parts of the country and peninsula, and is very variable elsewhere. Force is light or moderate almost everywhere. Mean temperature has risen over the Punjab, and has changed irregularly elsewhere. Mean temperature is generally below normal, except in Rajputana, Punjab, north of the peninsula, and lower Burma. The deficiency is large in Bihar. The highest maximum is 103 degrees at Jacobabad. Rain is generally in north Bengal, Bihar and south of the peninsula. Elsewhere the weather is fine with a few scattered showers. The largest amounts are over three inches at Mergui, Purnea and Madras, over two inches at Dinajpur, Durbhanga, and over one inch at Moulmein, Jessore, Berhampore, Darjeeling, Gorakhpur, Bahraich, and Mercara.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st September, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·784
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·9
Dew Point		75·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·848
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)		1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·0
General Directions of wind*		WNW, E, WNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	153
Fall of Rain	*	0·00
Total fall during month		19·65
" " year		73·19
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Sept.		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—September 21.

10 p.m.	79·5

THURSDAY—September 22.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	84·7

IT was an Ayrshire parson, and into the customary prayer for the Royalties, he had introduced a feeling reference to the accident which had befallen the Prince of Wales.—"And now, brethren," continued the unwitting cleric, "we will join in singing hymn No. So-and-so, 'Courage, brother, do not stumble.'" The congregation saw the joke, though the minister didn't, and giggled consumedly. So says the Glasgow *Evening News*, which tells the little story.

"MOTHER, I am Out of Sorts."—He who uttered these words was a strongly-built young fellow, with clean-cut, intelligent features, but a glance was enough to show that he was run-down by work and worry; his head was heavy, his eyes lacked brightness, he was languid, and the fiend of indigestion had pointed its marks upon his face. "My boy" replied the good and wise mother, "be advised this once by me; let me doctor you." The lad readily assented, and in a thrice Holloway's world-famed Pills were produced. They soon did their work, and in a day or two the young fellow went about his work like a new man filled with strength and energy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain J F Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, (6th September) with a general cargo 197 cases opium, 66 horses, and 142 deck passengers.

THE s s Courland, 761 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, (7th September) with a cargo of sugar, and Mr Orilpat, and Mr Wilson as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Dada Abdoola.

THE s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (10th September) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 38 cases of opium, 69 horses, Rev F J Baussy, three Natives and 93 deck passengers.

THE s s Wagner 2,207 tons, Captain E Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (1st September) with a cargo of 1,28,190 cases, of Kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs E D Sassoon and Co. The Captain reports that during the voyage one crew was drowned, and one died of apoplexy.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 22.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson	—	A Munjee
Ileafee	372	Nacoda	—	A Munjee
Canning	..	Baugh		R I M S
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Joosub
Dalhousie	...	Warden	(Govt. Dock)	R I M S
Florida	2650	Chapman		A Manlachoff
Bezwada	3270	Smith		M M & Co
Chyebassa	1688	Metcalfe		M M & Co
Redbreast	...	Travers		Royal Navy
Assaye	...	Lambert		Royal Navy
Clive	...	Beaumont	Karachi...26-9	R I M S
Investigator	...	Hemming		R I M S
Nadir	...	Sandiland	Calcutta	T Morrison&Co
Bancoora	...	Blost		M M & Co
H M S Magdala and Tenasserim	...	Fleet R N	Harbour..22 9	R Navy
Wagner	2207	Cave		E D Sassoon & Co
Egypt	4179	Langbourne	London ..24 9	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine	1349	Warfolk	Dunkirk		F M & Co
B	Horatio	2081	Croft	Hull		F M & Co
C	Naseri	911	Raffin			B P S N Co
D	Wardha	2583	Anderson	Kilindini	27-9	M M & Co
F	Caledonien	2990	Durrande	China	22 9	M Maritimes
K	Ras Rowa	1854	Deason			K N & Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
M	Bombay	2049	Turner	Karachi	22-9	J M & Co
P	Courland	761	Fairwether	Natal		D Abdula

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kaveri	553	Fackeer	Mangalore	23 9	Shprd & Co
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Karachi		Do
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	24-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Algeria	2931	Craig	Marseilles	1-10	W & A G&Co
4	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Marseilles	23-9	W & A G&Co
5	Chusan	2456	Street	China	27-9	P & O Co
8	Morovia	2268	Meckzzi	Japan	22-9	L S N Co
10	Peshawar	2308	Vibert	China	26-9	P & O Co
15	Mirzapore	2168	Coates	R S Ports		H C Joosub
16	Ville de Metz	1961	Pruac	Dunkirk	22 9	J M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Naseri s	Raffin	Busreh, Sept 16
	Wagner s	Cave	Batoum, Sept 1
	Courland s	Fairweather.	Mauritius, Sept 7
	Pacumba s	Skinner	Busreh, Sept 10

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
22	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Naseri, for Jeddah, &c
" *Dora, for Antwerp
*To arrive.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Algeria s—3 cwt linseed oil cake The New Mofussil Co, 400 bales twist Pragjee Heerjee and Co

Armenia s—45 bales wool M Khoopchand

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1 cwt fishmaws Rehimtoola Dhunjee and Co

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—4000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—399 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

Algeria s—9760 cwt castorseed and 3013 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Alpine s—467 cwt mustardseed Poonja Jairam, 2060 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR HAVRE

Ville de Metz s—36 cwt gum Tyabjee and Co, 219 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers, 3 cwt gum Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR HONGKONG.

Caledonien s—50 cwt bhysabole, 46 cwt raisins Yan Shun and Co, 160 cwt Khismiss, 13 cwt almon and seed, 17 cwt jardoloo Quan Lun Eaoo.

Chusan s—4 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

Peshawar s—75 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co, 100 bales twist Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co, 100 bales twist Hajee Adum Esmail and Co, 32 bales twist Mohomed H Klias, 250 bales twist Tata and Co, 6 cases rosewater M A Sheerajee, 38 cwt sharkfins and 2 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji and Co, 300 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co, 25 tons old iron Lyon and Co

Chusan s—50 bales twist Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co, 625 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 1450 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 6 bales twist piece goods K Pallonjee, 6 chests opium S N Talati and Co, 6 bales piece goods K Pallonjee, 29 chests opium Tata and Co, 11 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 8 chests opium E Noordin and Co, 28 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co, 62 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co, 14 chest opium E D Sassoon and Co, 1 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 133 chests opium N J Abraham, 22 bales twist Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co

FOR KOBE.

Morovia s—300 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha, 197 bales cotton Tata and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bancoora s—100 bales cotton Phiroz C Sethna, 135 bales cotton L Baboolal

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

13201-97—Soonderlal Dewkinandan and another vs Goorprasad Moosadilal and another

14 28 97—Goorprasad Moosadilal and another vs Soonderlal Dewkinandan and another

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

967-98-96—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chhogmal and others vs Memon Ooner Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S

975-350-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Dhuncooverbai vs The Advocate General and others—Shamrao P

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Postponed Long Causes.

638 97—Captain and V—Thakar Veerjee Narrowjee vs Bai Nanibai—Khundoo and S

454-95—Little and Co—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rahiman vs Hajee Ibrahim Mahomed and another—Wadia and G and Daphtry and F

669-97—J C Cama—Pooramull Gooljee and another vs Mahadew Abajee Kalay and others—K J Mantri.

42-98—Matubhai and J—Lakhmidas Narsey vs Chunilal Chotalal.

323-97—In person—Balshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abajee Kale—K J Mantri.

328-97—In person—Balshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abajee Kale—K J Mantri.

For an Exparte Decree

563-96—Balkrishna V N K—Khunderao Harishandra Mooranisn and others vs Shrimant Rajamanya Rajoshri Parasharam Shrivosrao—Ardeshir H and D

MOSLEMS from different parts of the world assembled on Aug. 31 at the London temporary mosque, Albert-Street, Regent's Park, to celebrate the anniversary of the Calipha-Sultan's coronation to the Sultanship of the Ottoman Empire and Caliphate of the Moslem world. After the usual midday prayers, "Doas," were made for the Calipha-Sultan's good health, long life happiness, and prosperity. The "Moulood-an-Nabbe" was in turn recited by the congregation. A banquet was given in the meeting room in honour of his Imperial Majesty. Al Hadjie Mahammed Doulie, who presided, proposed the toast of Padishah, Calipha-tol-Momineen." He spoke in eulogistic terms of His Majesty's marked tolerance towards the numerous religious denominations now existing in the empire and of his efforts for keeping firm the bond of brotherhood in the Moslem world.—Professer Ishak spoke for the Arabians, Mr. Abdul Karriem for the Cape Colonists, Mr. R. Omar for the Transvaalers, Mhd. Janab for the Indians, Sheikh Abdullah for the Egyptians, Hakki Effendii for the Algerians, and Mr. Keep for the Moslem Colony of America. Syed N. Mohammed represented the Prince of Cootchabar, now in London.

THE proceedings of the Congress at Bristol were curtailed, owing to the conflagration. It was resolved to hold a special congress at Manchester in January next, to consider the question of the federation of trades, and to frame a national scheme. Plymouth was chosen as next year's meeting place.

THE Commission of Cardinals controlling the revenues of the Holy See have prepared an address to the Catholic Committees, pointing out that the contribution of Peter's Pence is diminishing by more than two million francs a year. The decrease is most remarkable in France and Spain.

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1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Eighth article appears in The *BOMBAY GAZETTE* TO-DAY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

AT yesterday's allotments in London of Indian Council Bills there were Rs. 6,20,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 24,00,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s 3 31-32d, 55 per cent of the tenders thereat being accepted, Of telegraphic Transfers there were Rs. 4,70,000 allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 4d., the tenders at which were accepted to the extent of 55 per cent. It was announced that Rs. 40,00,000 will be allotted next week. The exchange Banks lowered their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d. to 1s. 3 3-4d.

In the price of Consols there was a decline of 16 per cent. to 109 15-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 102 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 1-2 centime, to 35·28 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 3-4 Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher in value at 28 5-16d. per oz.; and 1-4 cent in New York, at 61 1-8 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London unchanged at 4·83 3-4 dollars.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-32d. lower in price yesterday in Liverpool, at 3 5-32d. per lb.; and East Indians declined 1-16d. per lb., for all descriptions; while American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower also, at 3 1-16d. for September, and 2 63-64d. for January February delivery. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 3,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent in New York, to 5 9-16 cents per lb.; December and March futures were 3 points lower each, at 5 33 and 5·46 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 32,000 bales.

Locally, there has continued to be a fairly good demand, on account of the mills, for this staple, while prices are Re. 1 per candy lower. Shippers have bought nothing, but the mills have purchased 1,200 bales, of which Pachora, Broach, and Khandwa formed the bulk.

At Hubli alone, as disclosed by the telegraphic reports received from the districts this morning, rain fell since Monday's advices, 2·50 inches having been registered. The weather was bright with no sign of rain almost throughout the area, and the crop prospects were good, with the Cotton plants and the food-grains all doing well.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged, with but a small business of a retail character passing in the latter.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	243	bales.
Wheat	305	cwts.
Linseed	3,428	"
Rapeseed	2,847	"
Castorseed	2,407	"
Rice	1,905	"

EXCHANGE.—The tone of the market has to-day been quiet but steady with 1s. 3 15-16d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale all round; a few Merchants' Bills were reported done, and there was a triflitig demand for remittance, rates being given at the close as follows;—

		Per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs	1·09 3-4d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been weak at 94 13-16 for both Money and account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 85 for Threes'.

SHARES.—Prices have ruled in favour of buyers,, as shown by our revised list.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.

Communication between Perim and Assab interrupted. Messages will be exchanged by steamer about twice a week.

Telegraphic communication with St Vincent and Barbadas interrupted.

Communication between Seychelles and Mauritius interrupted

Assam lines interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd September, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	21	5	30 p.m.	11	28
Teheran	22	1	40 p.m.	1	9
Suez	22	2	50 p.m.	..	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 22nd September 1898

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	60	...	1
" Karachi	..	9	...	1
" Madras	..	13	...	1

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	23,17,688
Total for 9 weeks ...	11,41,185	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,63,178	17,28,016	65,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week .... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date 87,191

P.-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	[illegible]	...	23
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,071	1,339	2	4,412
Total for 9 weeks ...	3,371	1,439	2	4,812
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	201	101	3	305
Per mile of Ry do.	12	6	...	18
Total to corresponding date do.	3,248	1,189	19	4,456

Increase for the week .... Rs. 95
Ditto to date 356

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 3rd September, 1898

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	983	940	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,870	42,108	...	2,238	...	36,295
Goods	45,516	55,195	...	9,679	...	1,86,177
Other earnings	3,230	7,677	..	4,397	...	8,101
Total for week	88,616	1,04,980	...	16,314	...	—
Aggregate ...	8,51,904	10,82,477	...	...	...	2,30,573

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHICHELEY-PLOWDEN—September 10, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Walter Chicheley-Plowden, of a son.

POWELL—September 3, at Silchar, the wife of W Bowen Powell, I S C, Asst Commandant, Silchar Military Police, of a daughter.

WARD—September 17, at Nellore, the wife of F T Ward, District Court Pleader, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GILL—ESTEVE—September 17, at St John's Church, Council House Street, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, M A, Senior Chaplain, Francis Mathew Gill, Mechanic, Carriage and Wagon Dept, E I Ry, Howrah, to Mary Ann Cecilia Esteve, daughter of the late William Edward Middleton, of Kensington, England and Master Mariner, Calcutta, and grand daughter of Thomas Frisby of Palmer's Bank, deceased.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS—September 17, at Almora N-W P of fever, Estelle Jean, the only and dearly beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs Wyndham H Williams of Mozufferpore, Tirhoot.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1898.

WHILE the Municipal Corporation has failed to float its loan of 29 lakhs, and is at its wit's end at present how to finance its liabilities, incurred and to be incurred, it may be interesting to notice the way in which the London County Council carried on its borrowing operations last year. In the first place, it is worth knowing from the latest report of that body, recently published, that 1897 was the first year in which, under the powers vested by the Money Act of 1896, it was able to float its bills like those of the British Treasury. The Council had certain powers granted to it under the old Metropolitan Board Money Acts, but those were not sufficiently full and never exercised. Hence, like our own Corporation, the Council had to fall back upon its bankers for temporary accomodation. For the first time, on 11th May 1897, the Council resolved, under the Money Act of 1896, to invite tenders for £600,000 bills, the conditions of tendering and issue being made to conform as nearly as possible to those governing the issue of Treasury bills. It is instructive to note that the tenders were most liberally responded to, which was a certain indication of the excellent financial credit of the Council. As much as £3,985,000 worth of tenders were received for bills amounting to £600,000; six times and over the amount required. The average price worked out very near par, namely, £99 9s. ½d., the bills having a six monhts' currency. But the success of the bills was not limited to this extent. Even in its rate of interest the County Council was fortunate enough to pay rates which worked out to £1 1s. 11½d. per cent. per annum The expenditure of floating the bills including stamp duty, worked out to 17d. pence per cent. —The issue was managed by the Bank of England, which decided to give a status to the Bills by including them in the list of Government and other Securities which are generally accepted by London bankers against money lent. This mode of issue largely contributed to the success of the bills. Again, by the Money Act of 1897 the Council obtained a consolidation of its powers in regard to London County Bills. It is thought that the possession of these powers will undoubtedly prove of even greater assistance to the Council in its future operations.

Now, the question arises, whether the Imperial Government should not give the three Corporations of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, money powers similar to those conferred on the London County Council by the Money Act of 1897. These Corporations, with the growing necessities of their respective Cities will now and then be obliged to borrow monies for public purposes for short periods of three, six or even twelve months. At present, they have solely to depend on one or two banks, generally on the Presidency banks, for temporary accommodation, and that at high rates. We are quite sure that were bills of the negotiable character of those now issued by the London County Council allowed by the Imperial Government, they would be a great financial help, especially in times of monetary stringency. Sometimes the bills may prove of valuable service, so far as to avoid in the long run the necessity of adding to the permanent debt. For instance, take the case of our local plague expenditure. Had such a power as is given to the County Council been existent in connexion with our Corporation, there would have been no necessity to entrench upon the surplus cash balances which might have remained for other objects; while the bills which might have been floated for twelve or twenty-four months would have greatly minimised the stress on the current resources of the Municipality. As the revenue expanded, under normal circumstances, results in surpluses, these temporary accommodation bills, could have been paid off. Even a renewal for two or three years might be far more preferable to permanent loans extending over twenty years, entailing an annual burden on Municipal revenues. If the Secretary of State for India, during a period of embarrassment of the Imperial Treasury, when Council Bills could not be easily sold, resorts to temporary bills of this nature to the extent of two millions, if not more, and goes on renewing them for two or three years, what is there to prevent the Corporation following that financial procedure, of course, assuming that it has the necessary borrowing powers of the character vested in the London County Council under the Money Act of 1897. Naturally modifications here and there may be needed to suit the exigencies of Bombay; but there is nothing to prevent the broad lines of that Act being carefully followed. Bearing in mind the future of the monetary condition in Bombay, we think it would not be unwise on the part of the Municipal Corporation to carefully consider the suggestion here offered, and pray of the Imperial Government for a short Act empowering it to issue bills of the character referred to. The alternative is a Government of India Loan to supply the needs of the larger cities of India, confronted at the same time by plague and the exigencies of plague authorities quite as onerous.

THE elevation of Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army to the peerage and its accompaniment of £25,000 will meet with the approval of everyone but the inveterate grambler who will fail to see why Egypt and not England should furnish the money. Sir Herbert has been one of fortunes' favourites ever since he entered Woolwich Academy. He was among the lucky ones who received commissions in the Royal Engineers. He first joined the army in 1871 when his present brigade commanders, Brigadiers Gatacre and Lyttelton were already seasoned soldiers, the former having received his first commission in 1862 and the latter in 1865. When he had but three years' service he was selected to succeed Tyrwhitt Drake as Major Conder's assistant in the survey of Palestine. The party was attacked at Safed the following year, and then returned home, Lieutenant Kitchener being employed for two years in preparing the map of Palestine in accordance with the survey. This completed, he returned to the Holy Land in sole command of the Survey Party and executed the whole of Galilee within the year. This was no sooner out of hand than Lieutenant Kitchener was sent out to Cyprus, which had just been annexed, to organise the Land Courts, a task which occupied him until Sir Charles Wilson, Commissioner in the Protectorate of Anatolia appointed him Vice-Consul in the eastern parts of Erzeroum. This post he filled until 1881, when he proceeded again to Cyprus to survey the island. Up to this time he had seen nothing of military service, nor had any opportunities of displaying the remarkable soldier-like gifts of which he proved to be possessed. But when Sir Evelyn Wood set about the organisation of the Egyption Army Lieutenant Kitchener volunteered for service and was chosen one of the two majors of cavalry. He was among those ordered to attempt relief of Khartoum and was specially deputed to maintain communications with General Gordon, being for the purpose sent forward to Debbah. He acted as D. A. A. G. and Q. M. G. in the Nile Expedition, but after the fall of Khartoum and Gordon's murder he resigned his commission in the Egyptian Army and returned to England having mapped Wady Arabah, and was shortly afterwards promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed Commissioner at Zanzibar. Here he remained but a year, being in 1886 appointed Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral and Commandant at Suakim. From there he directed the operations of the Dervishes in 1888 and subsequently took command of a brigade and was present in the engagement at Gemaizah. He was also at the engagement at Toski on the Soudan frontier in 1889. He commanded the Dongola expeditionary force in 1896, which after several engagements re-took from the Dervishes the lost province of Dongola and was promoted Major-General for distinguished service in the field. He also received a Knighthood of the Bath and the orders of the Osmanieh and Medjidieh.

THE decline in mortality in Bombay City, which we noticed last week, has been maintained; and this week we have a still more noticeable diminution. In the week ending September 7th, we had a total death-rate from all causes of 869, in the week ending September 13th, 823, and in that ending Tuesday last, 748. Thus we have a welcome falling off of 121 within the fortnight. The death-rate now stands at 45·37 per thousand per annum compared with 52·83, the corresponding week of last year. People in weakly health attacked by plague were killed off so rapidly that there are none left to die by the usual causes and under every heading that plague figures are smaller than in previous years. This time last year enteric was very bad, and in the week we had no less than 37 fatal cases. Remittent fever, a classification under which heavy plague cases were inaccurately registered, showed 152 cases. Last week there were but 83, while cholera accounted for 31 this week last year; but none for the week just ended. Altogether, then, the public health is much better this year than last. True 126 fatal case of plague are recorded this week against 35, the corresponding week of last year. But the explanation is to be found in the improved machinery for registration and the absence of compulsory segregation. People are less afraid of plague and its consequences than they were, and although it is a fact that concealment of cases is still very prevalent, there is generally less reluctance to own up to the correct character of a patient's complaint by his friends and family. Of the fatal plague cases which are set down at 126, Mandvi claims most, namely 16, Kumbharwada being second with 15; Dhobi Talao, Dongri, Colaba, Chukla, and Kamatipura coming next with 6 or 7 each. The Mandvi ward is still among the unhealthiest, the total deaths being 53 out 37,295 inhabitants, which is equivalent to our annual death-rate of 71·10 per thousand. Kumbharwada, Second Nagpada, Kamatipura, and Parel are however this week slightly worse than last, Second Nagpada death-rate being equivalent to 77·57. As is always the case the bulk of the deaths occurred amongst low caste Hindus who numbered 403. Mussulmans following with 45.

AFTER the failure of the Bombay Municipality to raise a loan of forty-five lakhs, it was hoped that the Government of India, would come to the rescue of that body, but we learn with regret that the Supreme Government have in most unequivocal terms, declined to lend money to the City of Bombay. The claim was warmly supported by the local Government. The Government of India have replied that the present financial condition does not permit them to lend money to the Corporation, who must go to the Banks for a loan. This places the Corporation at a serious disadvantage. We understand that the local Banks are ready to advance money for one year at seven and a half per cent; a very high rate of interest having regard to the large sums required. We learn that a native Prince and Native Bankers are prepared to relieve the Corporation from its embarrassed position by advancing the money required to pay off the large debt to the Bank of Bombay. The Municipal authorities have asked the permission of the Government of India to accept these offers.

THE proposal to establish a second Law College in Bombay has fallen through. The Committee appointed to consider the proposal and report on what is necessary for the teaching of law students in this Presidency has recommended that the existing College should be improved, and that it will require all its present receipts, with what additions can be made to permit the necessary improvements to be made. This recommendation has the signature and support of the Secretary of the Committee endeavouring to establish a second College. Under these circumstances the Government of Bombay hold that there is no room and necesity for a new Law Institution, and have therefore decided to refuse recognition to the second body, which indeed has never existed save as a scheme or proposal.

THE other day Mr. Dinshaw Talyarkhan, of Baroda, suggested through the medium of our columns the advisability of removing the Queen's Statue to a locality more under public observation than its present position, as a safeguard against the malicious attempt at defilement being repeated. Now that the beautiful statue, the gift of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, is restored to its normal condition by the skilful hands of Mr. T. K. Gajjar, the question of its location should be carefully considered. The present site has nothing to recommend it, for none of the surroundings are in keeping with such a work of art. The statue of the Sovereign should be located in prominent and central a position in the City, where it will be constantly in view. The most suitable position would be the centre of the University Gardens. The noble gothic traceries of the University Library would be an ideal background, and the graceful foliage due to the taste and discrimination of Mr. H. Birdwood, to lend it an additional charm of shadow and relief, with glimpses of the sea in the distance and a splendid thoroughfare in front from which it would be for ever under observation.

THE Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on the Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills have nearly completed their labours and will submit their report at to-day's Legislative Council. At the same meeting two small measures—one to alter certain obsolete nomenclature in the Marine Act and the other to assimilate the Indian Law in connection with the forgery of currency notes to that obtaining in England, will also be introduced. The Marine Bill is purely formal, but the Currency Notes Bill introduces change of some importance in the direction of facilitating the conviction of forgers by throwing the onus of proving honesty of possession upon anyone found with forged notes or apparatus for manufacturing the same. This has been necessitated by the recent prevalence of this class of forgery and the difficulty of protecting ignorant villagers upon whom forgers have taken to passing off imitations, often of the very crudest description.

MR. A. CUMINE, I.C.S., is allowed, furlough for eighteen months.

CAPTAIN A. D. YOUNG, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed A.D.C. to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst vice Captain, the Honourable H. G. Heneage resigned.

MR. W. W. DREW, I.C.S., Collector of Belgaum, is granted furlough for one year. Mr. G. Carmichael, I.C.S., is appointed to act for him as Collector and District Magistrate, Belgaum.

THE following remain at Home on extended leave:—Captain H. Bell, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Lieutenant W. Bunbury, R.E., for three months, and Lieutenant F. Hill, 34th Pioneers, for two months.

A SPECIAL *Times of Ceylon* telegram from Hongkong states that four thousand cotton operatives at Shanghai are on strike, objecting to the substitution of piece job for time labour.

A LARGE fire is reported to have taken place at the Kin Lee Yuen Wharf in the French Concession at Shanghai. The damage is estimated at dols. 253,000.

THE death-rate in Madras continues abnormally high, the returns for last week showing a rate of 56·3 against an average of 48·1. There were 41 deaths from cholera and 490 deaths in all.

THE Calcutta Naval Volunteers will be shortly reorganised into a Coast Defence Corps, consisting of three distinct branches, one of which will be an Engineer Sub-Marine Mining Branch.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Majors R Williams, 25th Bombay Infantry, and J. Fixott, R.A.; Captain E. Barnard, Civil Employ; J. Stewart, 14th Bengal Lancers; H. Brooking, 21st Madras Infantry; E Waller, Civil Employ; and H. Hamilton, 2-4th Gurkhas; Surgeon-Captains G. Frost, 2-4th Gurkhas, and D. Johnston, I.M.S.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Sept. 20 was 748, giving a death-rate of 45·37 per annum per thousand as against 52·83 the corresponding period of last year, and 36·44 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 214 died from fevers, of which 126 were bubonic; 1 leprosy; 92 phthisis; 44 diseases of the nervous system; 128 affections of the respiratory organs; 35 diarrhœa; 28 dysentery; 31 still-born; 72 old age and debility; 10 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 403; Hindu outcaste, 81; Musalman, 157; Parsee, 21; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian 4; European, 4; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 261 as against 196 the corresponding period of last year, and 296 the average over the past five years.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the hearing of the case against Clive Durant on a charge of attempting to extort money from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit was proceeded with. The platform of the Court and the gallery were crowded as on the previous occasion. The complainant was further examined by Mr. Macpherson, and gave evidence similar to that adduced in the Police Court. Durant put the complainant several questions as to the system of commission obtaining in the Mills with which he was connected, and asked if it was not by receiving commission on sales of yarn, produced at the Mills, that the complainant's family had amassed the whole of their wealth. Complainant said—not the whole of it. The Jjudge was of opinion that the system of commission had nothing to do with the charge against the accused. Durant said he wanted to show that, instead of there being a conspiracy on the part of the accused, there was a conspiracy on the part of, and on behalf of, the prosecution. There was a legitimate agitation carried on by the accused, Dady and Mehta, whom he (Durant) assisted, and it was with the view of closing their mouths, that the present prosecution had been instituted. Mr. Jeejeebhoy was cross-examined at further length during the day; but the cross-examination had not finished when the Court rose.

THE Sikh contingent for Central Africa has not yet been equipped, but the men are being assembled at Deolali, and will be despatched from Bombay some time next month.

THE detachment of the 37th Dogras, marching from Gilgit via Chilas and the Khagan Valley, were expected to reach Abbottabad on Tuesday. The march has been uneventful.

EVERYTHING is still proceeding quietly in the Khyber. The last of the outstanding Rifles are expected this week, when all the Government demands will have been complied with.

THE reduction of the force in the Tochi Valley by one infantry regiment is to be permanent. The 20th Madras Infantry, who march back to India next month, will not be replaced.

CAPTAIN WATSON, with his contingent of 200 Punjabi Mahomedans to relieve Captain Barratt's force in the British East African Protectorate, will sail from Bombay on the 27th instant. Captain Barratt with his men will leave Mombassa for India about October 22nd.

THE privilege leave granted for thirty days from 29th July last by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, to Mr. Cowasji C. Jamshetji (now Sir Jamshetji Jijibhai), Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue Bombay, is commuted retrospectively into furlough for two years.

LIEUTENANT J. M. MCLAREN, Gordon Highlanders who has been seriously ill in Lady Roberts' Hospital for officers, is, now convalescent. Lieutenants C. H. Bennett and S. P. Muspratt, of the Queen's Regiment, are in the same hospital with enteric, and both, we hear, are doing well.

THE Transport Committee at Simla are still engaged with the general principles connected with the settlement of the amount of transport required for a definite number of troops engaged across the frontier, the amount necessary to be maintained in peace time, and the system which should be adopted to secure a full supply of animals and men on an emergency.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR has expressed a wish to visit England, and the matter is now receiving the consideration of Government. The Nawab will, of course, have to go in company with at least one high official. Those who have come in contact with His Highness have been struck with the improvement which has resulted from the change to Simla; the climate, healthy out-door exercise and favourable influences all combining to bring about such a result.

OWING to the smallness of the number of British soldiers in India who have elected for the extra messing allowance, a comparatively small sum of money has been disbursed in July and August to meet the additional charge on the military estimates. The Government of India have made provision to the full extent of about three lakhs per month; but unless the conditions under which the allowance is granted are altered, this sum will certainly not be required

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THE deaths within the Municipal limits of the City of Madras, from the 10th to the 16th instant, were 4 Europeans, 11 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 391 Hindus, and 61 Mahomedans, making a total of 490. The deaths are classified, as follows:—Cholera 41, small-pox 2, measles 6, fever 146, dysentery 81, diarhœa 12, and 202 from other causes. The death-rate in the week under notice was 56·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 48·1 per 1,000 per annum.

WHEREVER the giving of presents is concerned—be it said to his credit—the King of Siam is well to the fore. Whether it is one of the results of the liberal education he has received in the course of his travels boots not—the fact remains. His latest display of generosity was occasioned by the accession of the charming and delightfully independent young Queen Wilhelmina to the throne of the Netherlands. As a souvenir of the coronation the King of Siam, we read, sent a beautiful gold vase for flowers, set with rubies, a sword, the handle studded with precious stones, and three Siamese golden spears, also ornamented with precious stones.

THERE is a strong movement in favour of a reform of the Calcutta University. A memorandum has been drawn up by three or four prominent European educationalists of this city which, if accepted, would go far to putting the University on a good working basis. The principal suggestions are:—(1) that the Entrance Examination, as at present constituted, be abolished; (2) that there should be a three years' course for pass scholars and a four years' course for honours scholars and B. A.; (3) that examinations should be simplified and the standard of the honours course raised.

THE following details of His Excellency the Viceroy's tour are now given:—Leave Simla, November 7th; arrive Nabha 8th 9 a m., leave 12-30 p.m.; arrive Patiala 1-30 p.m. invest Maharaja with G. C. S. I. and Mr. King with C. S. I., leave at 9 p.m.; arrive Goalundo 11th, and cross to Chandpur, receiving a visit there on the steamer from the Nawab of Dacca; leave Chandpur 12th 8 a. m. by train, and arrive Chittagong 3-15 p. m., embark on the Clive at 5 p. m.; arrive Rangoon 16th 8 a. m., reception public. The dates of the tour in Burma are as previously given, but the departure from Moulmein and arrival in Calcutta are not yet fixed.

IT having been decided to relieve next month the British troops now serving in the Khyber the following movements will take place:—No. 1 Mountain Battery, Rawalpindi to Landi Kotal; No. 3, Landi Kotal to Rawalpindi; No. 5, Rawalpindi to Jutogh; Royal Scots Fusiliers from Sialkote, Amritsar and the Murree hills to Landi Kotal; the Royal Sussex Regiment from Landi Kotal to Sialkote and Amritsar; the Hampshire Regiment from Multan and Dalhousie to Landi Kotal; the Oxfordshire Light Infantry from Landi Kotal to Mian Mir and Ferozepore; the Bedfordshire Regiment from Mian Mir and Ferozepore to Multan.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 10th of September was 231, against 213 and 200 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 37. There were four deaths from cholera, against four and four in the two preceding weeks. There were seven deaths frem plague against two and four in the two preceding weeks There were no deaths from small pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were six deaths from tetanus against four in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 72 and 28, respectively, against 45 and 32 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·8 per mille per annum, against 26·5, the mean of the last five years.

NEWS has reached the Calcutta Port authorities that the steamer Drachenfels, the agents of which are Messrs. Graham and Co., having been disabled at sea through the loss of her rudder during the recent cyclone in the Bay, put back to port, and was taken in tow by the tug Hughli, arriving at Saugor on Tuesday afternoon, when she anchored. Subsequently the steamer went ashore, the tug Hughli got her propeller jammed, and being unable to render any further assistance, proceeded up the river. The tug Retriever is standing by to render such assistance as may be possible. At the instance of the agents, the tug Warren Hastings was ordered to-day to proceed to the scene of the accident, when an attempt will be made to float the Drachenfels and tow her up the river.

A STRANGE double murder was committed in Delhi, on Tuesday night. A Mahomedan woman and her paramour, a sowar, had been visiting a garden a few miles out of Delhi. Both returned drunk, and the woman avowed her intention of accompanying the sowar to Lahore whither he was proceeding that night. She was remonstrated with by her brother who ended up by drawing a knife and stabbing her. Her screams attracted the attention of a night watch policeman, who, armed with a *tulwar*, ran to the rescue. He was, however, knocked down by the brother who snatching the policeman's sword out of his hand nearly hacked the life out of him. The policeman was taken to the hospital where he was not expected to recover. The brother than turned on his first victim and cut her up. He then ran amuk, and hacked and cut all round the place. badly wounding four other people before he was captured by a body of about thirty police.

A CASE under the Sedition Act came before Justices Stevens and Pratt, vacation Judges, at the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday. Babu Surendranath Roy moved, on behalf of one Juman Chutri, who had been convicted by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kurseong under Section 505 (one of the amended sections of the Penal Code) and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months. An appeal to the Sessions Judge of Dinajpore resulted in the conviction being upheld, but the sentence was reduced to four months' imprisonment. It appeared that the accused, who was a duffadar of coolies in one of the tea estates near Darjeeling, lately returned from Nepal, and, spread a report among the coolies that there was a likelihood of war between the British Government and Nepal, and that all the coolies would be killed. On this a number of the coolies deserted from the garden. The pleader for the petitioner contended that the act complained of did not constitute any offence under Section 505 of the Penal Code; that as there was no complaint under Section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the proceedings ought to be quashed. Their Lordships issued a rule, and ordered the prisoner to be enlarged on bail.

A CURIOUS case under the Explosives Act 4 of 1884 was investigated on Wednesday morning by Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. A West Indian named MacWilliams was charged by Mr. Ellies, Special Inspector under the Arms Act, with having, in contravention of the provisions of Section 13 of the Act, Rule 4, kept possession of dynamite and detonators without a licence. The prosecuting officer stated that on receipt of information he proceeded this morning, in company with Inspector Malcahy, to No. 42, Kapalitollah Lane, and in a hut there saw the accused seated smoking. Alongside of him was a box containing fifteen pounds of dynamite, three hundred detonators, and thirty-five coils of fuse. He took charge of these on finding that the accused had no licence for the storage of such explosives. The accused, in reply to the Magistrate, said he was an engineering miner, and having been employed up-country, brought away the explosives, which formed the surplus stock, intending to deposit them with Messrs. Atkinson and Company till such time as he went up-country again, when he would take the explosives with him. His Worship, observing that the conduct of the accused might have been the cause of grave and considerable danger to the public, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo a week's imprisonment.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A NEW PHASE OF THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

MORE SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

THE REVISION COMMITTEE.

DISQUIETUDE IN PARIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The trial of Colonel Picquart before a Civil Court on the charge of divulging State secrets has been suddenly adjourned, the military authorities intervening by claiming the arrest of the accused on other charges.

Colonel Picquart protested against his surrender to the military officials, and declared that if he was found dead in his cell like Colonel Henry it would be murder and not a case of suicide.

The Committee appointed to consider the question of a revision of the Dreyfus case has assembled at the Department of the Ministry of Justice.

SEPT. 22.

It appears that General Zarlinden, who was reappointed Governor of Paris on his resignation as Minister of War, instituted the prosecution of Colonel Picquart without consulting General Chanoine or the Cabinet.

Colonel Picquart is now charged with forging a certain telegram addressed to Major Esterhazy for the purpose of implicating him in the persecution of Dreyfus.

This new phase of the case cause disquietude in Paris.

The Dreyfusites declare that the object is to close the mouth of Colonel Picquart who is an essential witness for Dreyfus.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

AUSTRIA ABSTAIN.

Germany and Austria have refused to participate in a concert of the Powers as proposed by Italy for the settlement of Crete, but have promised not to support the Sultan.

The other Powers have agreed to the scheme, a preliminary of which is the speedy removal of Turkish troops and officials from Crete.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has been appointed Ambassador in London.

RETURN OF THE PREMIER.

Lord Salisbury has returned to London.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Natives of India residing in the Transvaal will shortly be required to remove to locations outside the towns under the recent judgment of the Transvaal High Court.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oceana, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left here at 2-30 a.m., on the 22nd inst.

SIR CHARLES NAIRNE'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

H. E. Sir Charles Nairne leaves Simla on the 26th October en route to Bombay, halts at Umballa on 27th and 28th, Meerut 29th and 30th, Agra 31st and on the 1st November, and will arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 3rd November and embarks for England on the 5th November in the steamer Arabia.

WEDDING OF LADY ELIZABETH BRUCE.

The wedding of Lady Elizabeth Bruce to Mr. Babington Smith to-day, was an imposing ceremony. The escort of the Punjab Light Horse looked exceedingly business-like. The Bishop of Lahore officiated. The Viceroy gave away the bride. Lady Elgin was led up the aisle by Lord Fincastle. Captain Collen was the bestman. There was a Church Mass with flowers and pretty frocks. The whole route was prettily decorated. and lined with crowds of natives and Europeans. There was an immense reception afterwards at the Government House, where was a monster cake and a large array of presents, including a set-plate presented by the tenants of the Fife estate. The bride and bridegroom left amidst showers of rice for Mashobra, where the honeymoon will be spent.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand Tournament to-day, the Simla Volunteer B. Team was easily beaten by four goals to love by the Jutogh detachment of the North Staffords, while the Simla New Club beat the 9th Lancers after a good fight by one goal to love.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. Heinig, Superintending Engineer, N.-W.P., has been granted one month's privilege leave, from 1st of October, Mr. W. R. Housden officiating.

Mr. C. O. Jolly is appointed to superior Provincial Telegraph Service from Thomason College.

Mr. J. E. Dallas, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Government of India, for Assam Railways, is posted to Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway.

HEAVY RAINS AT HAJIPUR.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

Hajipore correspondent writes that the late heavy rains which commenced on the night of the 13th Sept. continued up to noon of the 16th. The town of Hajipore had not been overflooded, but there has been a heavy loss of property and human life owing to the fall. Great many kutcha-built houses in the town and many villages near Chur were under water. It is said that 1,000 bighas of paddy lands in Paharpore have been destroyed, and irreparable damages has been done to the standing Makai crops. There has been a big breach on the B. N. W. Railway line beyond Goraul station, telegraphic communication between Hajipore and Mozufferpore being cut off.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

No fresh cases or deaths were reported on Wednesday. There was a slight fall in the general death-rate, which stood at 50 as against 55, the average of past five years. The total number of suspected plague cases and seizures were 230, and 192 deaths.

THE S. S. DRACHENFELS.

The steamer Drachenfels which took ground on Tuesday, half-way between Saugor and the Mud Point, has been safely floated and is in tow. The tugs Retriever and Warren Hastings are coming up to Calcutta to tug the Hooghly which is reported to have been damaged and went into the Port Commissioner's Graving Dock yesterday, and thoroughly overhauled. Her twin screws were much damaged, being the result of wire hawser twisting round it. When s. s. Drachenfels was cast adrift her decks were also injured slightly. The tug Retriever has lost her mast and is damaged in the upper gear.

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THE RACE FOR THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

To-day being the Cup Day, Lord Sandhurst came in State. Luncheon was held at the Club of the Western India. Nearly all the members and stewards of Turf Club were present. The six races on the card were all well filled and the finishing of some of them were exciting. The Governor's Cup was won by his Highness Aga Khan's Yildiz, splendidly ridden by Ebrahim. The win caused great surprize. The Commissioner's Purse was won by Ocean, who showed well in the last Bangalore meeting. In the Wanowrie stakes, Nobleman was thought with certainty to win, but the race was won by Chester, Rank outsider The Governor's band was in attendance. Arrangement on the course was splendid under the supervision of Cecil Grey. Last night rain fell and made the course little heavy in the afternoon, but at the time of the races cleared away. The following are the deeails:—

1ST RACE.—The dealers' plate—Distance—6 Furlongs. Rs 1,300 of which the second receives Rs 200 and the third Rs 100. For Arab and C B Galloways. Weight:—14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs; W I Penalties—Winners; once, 4lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener, 10lbs, Winners of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, 4 lbs; of Rs 2,500 and upwards 7 lbs, in addition to other penalties, Allowances—Maidens, 1st May, 4lbs; Maidens, 7lbs, (not accumulative); C Bs. 5 lbs

H H Aga Khan's b a g Hellos 9st 9lbs.. Ebram	1
Mr Akerman's b cb g Sweet Vermat, 8st 6lbs, Robinson	2
Maj R G Jone's b cb m Vivandiere, 8st 5lbs, Owner	3
Mr P G Reynold's c cb g Barney Barnato, 7st 4lbs, Hoyt	0
Mr Aga Mirza's c a g German	0
Mr H E A R bl a g President, 9st 11lbs, Greenhalgh	0
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Kava Kib, 7st 8lbs, Heeroo	0
Mr S A W's c a g Archer, 7st 14 lbs, Lansdown	0
Mr Jas Mollison's b cb m Bawbee, 8st 2lbs, Southall	0
Mr Abdul R Amir's b a g Reminder	0
Mr Farmer's b a g Kaparthala	0
Mr M N G's b cb p Ameera, 7st 13lbs, Lutchman	0
Mr M N G's c a g Briton, 8st 8lbs, Johnston	0
Mr Esa Abdul Wahed b cb m Krishna, 8st 2lbs, Jakoo	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Showiman, 8st 4lbs, C B Mahomed	0

Betting: Evens against Sweet Vermatt, 1 1-2 to 1 against Vivandiere, 6 against Showman, President, Barney and Bannato, 8 against Helias, 10 against Kenakib, 12 against Archer, 15 against Bawbee, and 20 against the rest.

A capital start: Favourite took the lead, running at a good pace with Showman and Helias, the rest being in close in Cluster at turning to home, Helias splendidly ridden by Ebrahim, snatched the race with surprise from Favourite, by two lengths, half length between the second and third. Time—1m. 124 1-2secs.

2ND RACE.—The Lilliputs.—Distance—½ mile. Rs. 2,000 of which the second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and C B ponies 13 3 and under. Weight—13 2 to carry 9st 3lbs W. I Penalties—Winners; once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; thrice 10lbs. Winners in the aggregate of Rs 5,000, 5lbs in addition to other penalties, Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1898, 4lbs; Maidens, 7lbs (not accumulative).

Mr Hyde's g a p Fresco, 8st 10lb, Robinson	1
Maharajah of Kolhapur's c a p Panala, 8st 10lbs, Southall	2
Mr Farmer's g a p Orphan, 9st 4lbs, Kendall	3
Mr A V Clarke's g a p Byngo	0
Mr Hyde's b a p Peacemaker	0
Mr Alloo Hossein's g a p Talifia	0
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar, 8st 4lbs, Ebrahim	0
Mr D D's g a p Chauvhan, 8st 4lbs, Gibbs	2
Major R G Jones' c cb m Cachuca, 7st 12lbs, Oomar	0
Mr Artin A Essayie's c a p Chester, 7st 10lbs, Hoyt	0
Mr Joosab Ally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 9st 4lbs, Greenhalgh	0
Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a p Kolhapur	0
S K S's c a p S D K (late Successor)	0
Mr C P Boyce's c a p Mansfield, 8st 4lbs, Johnson	0
Mr Hibbert's g a p Mooshir	0

Betting: 2 against Fresco and Chester, 4 against Driver and Cachuca, 5 against Sirdar, 12 against Panala, 15 against Chauvhan and Orphan, and 20 against the rest.

Even start; Driver attended by Cachuca: made most of running till turn into straight. Fresco began to show up with Panala near the distance post, Fresco held the race in his hands and won by two lengths, a length separated the second and third. Time 55 sec.

THIRD RACE.—The Ganeshkhind Stakes—Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 2,000 of which second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For Horses. Weight.—Handicap. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m, on Wednesday, 21st inst.

H H Aga Khan's b aus g Beadsman, 9st 8lbs Ebrahim	1
Capt Carr's b e g Knockane, 8st 3lbs... Hoyt	2
Mr Akerman's c aus g Tidal Wave, 8st 12lbs Robinson	3
Mr E A William's c aus g Chesterfield, 9st 12lbs Ramshaw	0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Ur's b aus m Veronica, 9st 12lbs Foyalty	0
Lt-Col Desaraj Ur's b aus g Camlin, 9st 6lbs Kendall	0
Mr R B's b aus g Marwarrie, 9st 3lbs Greenhalgh	0
Mr D D's bl aus g Roy, 8st 10lbs	0
Mr Frost's b e m Loyalty, 8st 2lbs	0
Mr R De Clermont's br aus m Clarice, 8st 1lb	0
Mr Lumley's b aus g Bangle, 7st 13lbs	0
Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags, 7st 10lbs Oneill	0
Mr Townsend's br aus m Miss Helena, 6st 7lbs Chuggan	0
Mr James' br aus g Dakin, 6st Pellajee	0

Betting: 2 against Tidalwave, 4 against Konckane, Regs, and Camlin, 5 against Beadsman and Marwari, 6 against Roy, and 10 against the rest.

Uneven start; Camlin left at post, Knockane showed to front, but was quickly displayed by Beadsman, who lead his field home, when Beadsman, an outsider, won by 2 lengths, a length sep rated the second and third. Time—11m. 8 secs.

Duchess, Johnson, Young, Revenge, Shumsudin, Chandn, Chuggain, Topthoms, Gibbs, Atlas, Southall, Pihlew, and Pillajee.

4TH RACE.—The Governor's cup. Distance—R. C, and a distance, Rs, 4,060, (Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. the Right Honourable Lord Sandhurst, G. C, I. E., and Rs, 3,000 from the Fund) out of which the second receives Rs, 300, and the third Rs. 200, for Arabs and Bombay C. Bs. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published on the 1st September. Penalties—Winners after the publication of the handicap to carry 4lbs, for each race won; of a race value Rs, 900 and upwards, 7lbs for each race.

H H Aga Khan's b a c Tiddiz, 8st 8lb, Ebrahim	1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi, 6st 8lb, Oniell	2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's c a h Chand, 9st 3lb, C B Mahomed	3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a h Martaban, 9st 6lb Lansdowne	0
Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggar's c cb g Perwinkle, 9st 3lb.	0
Capt Sonnus's b cb g Turban, 9st 0lb, Mcquade	0
Mr W G Lillingston's c c b g Adonis, 9st 0lb, Dhonji	0
Capt Lecky and Kirk's c a h Red Rube, 8st 13lb	0
Mr Raikes' b a h Brandy, 8st 8lb, Wiles	0
H H Aga Khan's g a h Meheraj. 8st 6lb, Greenhalgh	0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Fakeer, 8st 4lb, Robinson	0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valiant, 8st 3lb, Ramshaw	0
Mr S A W's b a g Angler, 7st 13lb, Kendall	0
Chief of Kagal's c a g Shereali, 7st 12lb, Noormahomed	0
Mr Farmer's b a g Kaparthala, 7st 11lb, Hoyt	0
Mr M N G's c cb m Duchess, 7st 11lb, Johnson	0
Chief of Mhaisalls b a h Young Revenge, 7st 9lb, Shumsudin	0
Mr Ahmed M Bhusari's g a g Chanda, 7st 8lb, Chuggain	0
Capt Peyton's br a g Topthorn, 7st 8lb, Gibbs	0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Atlas, 7st lb, Southall	0
Mr H E A R's bl a g President 7st 6lb	0
Mr D D's b a g Pehlwan, 6st 10lb, Pillajee	0
Mr M N G's b a g Dhar, 6st	0

Betting: 4 against Chand, Yildiz and Atlas, 6 against Martaban, 8 against Philewn and Hyderi, and 10 against Brandy, Meheraj, Fakir, Angler, and Topthoms, 12 against Tursban, Long and odds against the rest.

Rather little difficult to start; Long eventually started in good terms; Meheraj with Topthoms in rear attendance with Angler third, the rest in cluster, Atlas drew abreast of Leader, running in good style, Yildiz, Chand, Phelan and Hyderi were in abreast at one mile post, with Topthorn ahead near half distance, Atlas took lead and Topthorn was out of it at turn, good race ensued between Yildiz, Hyderi, Chand Brandy, Fakeer at post, Yildiz ridden capitally by Ebrahim, won the Cup with loud applause by the public by half length, a length soparating the second and third, Time 3m. 10sec.

5TH RACE—The Commissioner's Purse.—Distance—6 Furlongs. Rs. 1,800 (Rs. 500 presented by the Hon'ble J. K. Spence, I.C.S., C.I.E., and the Fund), out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—English and Australian 13-3 to carry 9st. 10lbs. Arabs and C Bs. 13-3 to carry 8st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs.; twice 7 lbs; thrice, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,800, 5lbs; of a race value Rs. 3,003 and upwards, 7lbs, in addition to other penalties. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May, 1898, 4lbs; Maidens, 7lbs. (not accumulative)

Raja of Kallicote's br aus g Ocean, 9st 13lbs, Robinson	1
Major P Gough's c aus m The Fawn, 8st 8lbs, Mcquade	2
Mr F C Allen's b aus m Waress, 10st 3lbs, Ebrahim	3
Mr D D's c aus g Freddie	0
Lt Col J Desaraj Ur's c e h Astrologer, 8st 11lbs, Kendall	0
Chief of Kagal's b aus m Cestrian	0
Mr R B's b aus m Winnal	0
Col Monteith's b aus m Nancy, 9st 1lb, Greenhalgh	0
Mr Edmond's b aus g Gelatan, 10st 9lbs, Wiles	0
Mr Finch's b or br aus p Eric	0
Mr F C Allen's b aus m Not Yet	0

Betting: Even against Ocean, 3 against Waress and Nancy, and 6 against the rest.

A good start; all were running in a line near four furlong Astrologer showed slight lead, headed field till turn where Ocean came up outside with Fawn and Waress, and by splendid race at the post Ocean winning by a head, half length separated the second and the third. Time—1m. 24 1-2secs.

6TH RACE.—The Wanowrie Stakes Distance—3-4 Mile Rs. 3,000 (Rs. 1,5000 presented by some Bombay gentlemen and Rs. 1,500 from the Fund), of which the second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under, Weight—13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners, once 4lbs; twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winners in the aggregate of Rs. 3,000, 5lbs; Rs. 5,000, 7lbs; Rs. 7,000 and upwards, 12lbs, in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1898, 4lbs; Maidens 7lbs (not accumulative).

Mr Artin A Essyaie's c a p Chester, 8st 12lb, Hoyt	1
Mr R B's b a g Romeo, 8st 4lbs, Southall	2
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 9st 7lbs, Greenhalgh	3
Mr Hyde's c a g Invincible, 8st 1lbs, Robinson	0
Lt Col Beaver's b a g Alexandria, 10st 6lbs, Mildepha	0
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anessa, 8st 9lbs Ghuga	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Malta, 8st 2lbs, Mahomed	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Ajmere, 8st 1lb, Heeroo	0
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Pretender, 8st 9lbs Rendall	0
Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur	0
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Investor, 8st 1lb, Ebrahim	0
Mr B A Davur's c a g Rishan, 8st 10lb, Nagar	0
Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a p Kolhapur, 8st 3lbs, Ramchurn	0
S K S's b a g Rainbow, 9st 3lbs, hansdown	0
Mr D D S's c a p Muktar, 7st 12lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr H B O William's g a p Exile, 8st 6lbs, Mcquade	0

Betting: Evens against Nobleman; 3 against Investor 6 against Alexandria, Romeo, and Chester and 4 against Malta, 10 against Ajmere, Muktar and Long and odds against the rest.

Good start; Kolhapur led the way with Chester, Nobleman being in close attendance at turns Chester improved his pace and won by two lengths, A length separated the second and third. Time—1min. 24 1-2 secs.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

POONA, SEPT. 22.

The last ball of the season took place at Government House last night, and was one of the best dances that have yet come off at Ganeshkhind. Yielding to the request of some who desired it, Lord Sandhurst announced that fancy dress could be worn, and a number of ladies and gentlemen put in appearance in most varied and fanciful costumes. Some of the strangest characters were a Border Pathan, and a Transvaal raider. There were the usual number of poudree ladies. Gentlemen in uniform were also present. About 9-30, the guests began to arrive, and were received by Captains Levett, Young and Greig. About 300 assembled in the ball-room. Major Martin acted as Master of Ceremonies then marshalled the dancers for the first set of quadrille. The dance opened in a most pleasing fashion. There were sixteen in the programme, with two extra for supper.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here, this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Verona (extra) left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 22.

The French mail steamer Armand Behic, from Australia and Salazie, from China, arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 22nd instant, and is expected to arrive on Monday, the 26th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 22-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-4
Bar Silver	28 5-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

ROVERS ASSOCIATION FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT.

20TH HUSSARS *vs.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE Bombay Gymkhana can now get in a years' practice at dribbling, passing, and shooting at goal, as they were yesterday defeated in the second round of the above Tournament by two points to *nil*. The score against them would have been very greatly increased had it not been for the fine play of Hunter, Harter and Kemp, who time after time saved their goal from downfall of the half-backs. Downford did best, though the other two played hard. But all three left the opposing forwards far too much to themselves, and on one occasion, when Santall got the ball within thirty yards of goal, he was allowed to meditate for half a minute and then have a free kick. After the creditable performance of the Gymkhana forwards in their first match, it is almost impossible to account for their display of to-day. The loss of Winebush and Francis was undoubtedly great, and the inclusion of Vines among the forwards was, as it turned out, a very great mistake, but "for a'l that" their inability to make any use of their numerous opportunities of scoring is absolutely inexplicable. There were no passengers among the Hussars, all of whom did well, and we expect to see them meet the XIX in the Final, unless any of the teams, who have not yet turned out, prove to be something A1. They won most easily yesterday, and the score by no means represents their superiority to their opponents.

From the kick-off the Hussars attacked but shot wildly and Hunter returned, allowing Reid to dribble down and pass to Vines whose shot went wide. Soon afterwards the Hussars gained a corner from which Parker had a shot but Kemp stopped it. From kick out Hart and Davis got possession and, dribbling down the latter centred but Vines again missed scoring though only by a foot. For the next quarter of an hour the Hussars gave Kemp and the Gymkhana backs plenty to do, and at length from a pretty centre by Mackintosh Harvey headed through but was obviously offside. However, the Hussars were not to be denied and very soon Cheeseman finished a nice run by a fine shot and got past Kemp. On retorting play, the Gymkhana again had their opponents' goal at their mercy, but again failed to score much to the grief of their numerous supporters. Until half time, the Hussars had all the best of the game and a shot from Harvey would have gone through but Downford in the excitement of the moment punched the ball out. His violation of the rules availed nothing, for from the free kick Parker scored a second point, and when the teams changed side, the Hussars led by 2 goals to love.

In spite of the efforts of the Mhow men to add to their score, they failed to do so, but the Gymkhana defence had a great job to keep them back. Shot after shot was saved, and rush after rush checked, Hart now again putting in some brilliant play. Now and again the ball went back into the Hussars half, and on one occasion the local team might have scored had there been any one in front of goal to put through a good shot which Leahy sent in; but nobody was there, so Sheaff had no trouble in kicking out of danger, and at the call of time the Hussars were left victors by 2 goals to love, though they played a man short nearly the whole game as James was unfortunately disabled within a few minutes of the kick-off.

TEAMS.—XXth Hussars.—Sheaff, Davis, Tendall, Parker, Harvey, Bright, Mackintosh, Jarvis, Harvey, Martin, Cheeseman.

GYMKHANA.—Kemp, Hunter, Harter, Moore, Sheepshanks, Drunford, Hart-Davis, Vines, Reid, Leahy.

To-morrow the Royal Irish Rifles play the E. Yorkshire Regiment.

FELICIEN ROPS, who has just died, was a Hungarian who spent his youth in Belgium, and was soon claimed by France as a Parisian. There they know him as a caricaturist, and as an illustrator of Gautier and as a water-colour painter of some renown. But, indeed, he had both a Parisian and a European reputation, and the latter was due entirely to his engravings and his etchings. He essayed many styles and succeeded in some. He was particularly happy in a frontispiece, and some of these, such as the frontispiece to the Contes de Grecourt had a good deal of the grace Fragoreard. The Parisian critics regarded him as much influenced in style by Cabonel. With us, Rops is chiefly esteemed for his etchings, interiors, single figures of peasants, girls milking, women knitting, or fantastic studies that might have been inspired by Baudelaire or Poe. But his work was very unequal. His choice engravings are keenly sought after by collectors who regard much what he produced as almost valueless.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

(*Author of "Greater Britain," &c.*)

VIII. CROWN COLONIES.

THE present position of our Crown Colonies in general, of course, connects itself with that of those situate on the West Coast of Africa, and in the northern portions of South Africa which have been mentioned in the preceding article. If it is right to pour out money in Africa as the mother-country has been pouring it out for some time past (a question with regard to which I am very doubtful) it would seem also to be wise to expend money in developing some of our backward Crown Colonies of high fertility which are pining for capital in other portions of the world. If it is worth spending five milions upon a rail-road leading to Uganda, it might be worth spending a quarter of a million in the development of the back country of British Guiana' which is probably of far greater value than Uganda or any of the countries in the neighbourhood of Uganda. If we cannot make the most fertile of the West Indian Islands pay, how can we expect to make countries, which are less healthy and far less fertile, in the very heart of Africa, return a profit? Our people have been interested in Africa, through their traditional desire to suppress the evils of the slave trade, and to pay conscience money in these days for the sins, in connection with slavery, of their predecessors; but it is probable that we have done far more harm by promoting the partition of Africa and the creation, in the name of liberty, of such governments as that of the Congo Free State, than the harm which our grandfathers did to Africa by their participation in African slavery and the slave trade. There is no one who knows both Africa and India so well as Dr. Cust, formerly connected with the Indian Government, with the Royal Asiatic Society, and with the Church Missionary Society. He has pronounced a very decided opinion—defended out of the vast stores of his earning—that the greater part of Africa will never pay, and that we have no prospect of establishing in the heart of that vast country such a government as we have, to our glory, set up in India. When we turn to our Crown Colonies and Dependencies in other portions of the world we shall find that they present a different picture, and one which, in spite of depression in the West Indies, we can contemplate with legitimate pride.

We may include under the general heading "Crown Colonies" both Crown Colonies proper—wholly governed from home—and colonies possessing institutions which are representative though not responsible. It is easier perhaps to class the colonies by the purposes for which they are maintained, and which they chiefly serve, than to group them according to their systems of government. Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus (which is nominally only leased to us and remains Turkish soil), the Falklands, and Bermuda, with some others, are mainly coaling stations or naval bases; Cyprus being indeed useless for such purposes, but having been foolishly occupied from the same point of view as that from which Gibraltar and Malta were conquered and have been held. Hong Kong is a military station and a naval base, but it is also in a high degree a trading station,—in part, it is to be feared, like Gibraltar, a smuggling station. The Straits, so far as their chief port, Singapore, is concerned, are a naval base and a coaling station and a great distributing entrepot of trade; but contain within one government Protectorates in the Malay Peninsula which are of high value from the plantation and the mining point of view. Not far off, in the Archipelago, we have Borneo, where similar wealth—likely to become important as regards the future in the case of tobacco—exists to that found in the Malay Protected States. British Borneo is worth special notice on account of curiosities of government

The rise in modern times of the Chartered Companies, of which the Imperial British East Africa sold to the Government its territorial rights, and of which the Niger Company and the British South Africa Company have been mentioned in the last chapter, commenced with the grant by Mr. Gladstone's second Administration of the Charter to the British North Borneo Company. That grant was supported by Lord Granville, who was a "Cobdenite," if not what is now called a "Little Englander," and by Mr. Gladstone, who, on the 17th March, 1882, laid down in the House of Commons the doctrine that the grant of the charter was in limitation of those general and larger rights which British subjects would otherwise have possessed without any charter from the Crown at all. Considering, however, that the grant of the Charter in the case of all these companies—and the three African charters closely followed the lines of the British North Borneo Charter—was that which gave their chief value to their shares, Mr. Gladstone's doctrine can hardly be defended by ordinary men. The grant of charters seems to have been a half-way house towards the greater colonial activity which is now popular, and if such activity is wise it is probably more wise when conducted directly by the Colonial Office than when conducted by companies for profit. The history of the Hudson Bay Company, and that of the East India Company, is, on the whole, not inglorious. But these companies were pretty closely watched by Parliament, and they existed in times when the newspaper press was not the power which it is in the present day. The experience which we have had of Chartered Companies in recent times goes to show that their life will be short, and that Governments may be compelled to buy them out at a price which will represent more than the cost of founding British Government in the territories in question had this task been directly undertaken by the Colonial Office. In the case of British North Borneo, the former colony of Labuan has now been virtually attached to the government of the Chartered Company. There should also be mentioned in this connection the neighbouring protected native Sultanate of Brunei and the protected kingdom of Sarawak of which the Rajah is an Englishman.

The greatest of our recent successes in the government of tropical dependencies is that which has been exhibited in the case of Ceylon. The apparent downfall of that beautiful colony in consequence of the coffee disease, and its marvellous restoration by the enterprise of the British planters, with the result of the virtual suppression of the China tea trade to the United Kingdom by the Ceylon tea interest, present one of those pictures of the ups and downs of the life of a young country which are as interesting to some observers as the scenery of our tropical colonies to others.

Another pleasant picture is that presented by Mauritius, a colony in which we rule by French institutions, what may be described as a French people—as French in their way as are the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec. The inhabitants of Mauritius are partly the descendants of French aristocratic colonists, partly French-coloured people of the various shades of a mixed race. In the Il de France, as Mauritius was called during the longer portion of her history, there was no native population. She appears literally to have risen from the seas, and the skeleton of the Dodo alone recalls a native race. The French were there from 1715 for nearly 100 years, and were firmly rooted in the island. We have introduced a large number of Indian labourers, but three-fourths of the population are still nominally Roman Catholic, and a great many of them pretty fiercely French, and even French-republican in sentiment, though not disloyal to our rule on account of the continued existence of French institutions, including the "Code civile," and the care which the Colonial Office has on the whole shown of their prejudices as well as of their interests. It is worth noting that, although Mauritius depends almost entirely upon sugar, her trade statistics are not of that gloomy description which West Indian comments on the state of the sugar industry would prepare us to expect.

Fiji, in the centre of the Pacific, is also a sugar colony, and here again sugar appears to maintain itself without suffering heavily as in the West Indies it has suffered—it is alleged, owing to the operation of the bounty-system.

The great group of colonies consisting of British Honduras—with its mahogany, logwood, and other forest wealth,—of British Guiana—with its Demerara sugar, and its gold—and of the West Indies—with their sugar their cocoa, and their increasing fruit trade to the United States—,has not in these days the relative importance which it possessed in the colonial world of the early portion of the century. The Bahamas and some of the other islands are becoming tourist fields of American travel, but the future of the West Indies is somewhat dark, inasmuch as the contiguity of the United States, and the desire of the United States from time to time to make modifications of tariff, with a view to bringing the British West Indies more and more within their orbit and of exercising pressure upon them, are disturbing circumstances.

Nothing can rob the British West Indies of their lovely scenery, which will undoubtedly attract an increasing number of visitors to them, as the world becomes more populous, more rich, and more dull,—given the fact that their climate is healthy for a climate of the tropics. On the other hand, nothing seems likely to confer on our West Indian colonies the blessing of as enterprising a population of planters as that with which Ceylon or Northern Queensland present us. The curse of negro slavery still hangs about the islands, and the fostering care which was at one time extended by the State towards their commercial growth has in the long run damaged the commercial efficiency of local capital and produced results which now prevent the flow of capital from the mother-country to these colonies. The West Indies are connected with some of the grandest military exploits of our history. The Carib Sea was the cradle of the British Navy, and the scene not only of the exploits of Raleigh and of Drake, but of those of the pirates under Morgan. The brave deeds of the buccaneers, ultimately suppressed by us, were rivalled by those of Blake, under the Commonwealth, and of Rodney, Hood, and Nelson in later times. The West Indian colonies now differ greatly among themselves. As has been shown in an admirable paper by Mr. Carrington, while Barbadoes and some others are intensely English, even the pure negro population being thoroughly Anglicised, others of the islands such as Dominica, St. Lucia, and Grenada still show signs of French possession, not so striking as those displayed by Mauritius but sufficient to make it difficult to apply to them exactly the same system of government as that for which Barbadoes is prepared. Trinidad, too, retains a Spanish element, and British Guiana a Dutch. So close must commercial relations between the United States and the West Indies be that there are many Britons in the West Indies who are inclined, under the depression produced by the decline of profits in the sugar industry, almost to welcome a faint prospect of eventual American sovereignty in the islands. On the other hand, if the Isthmus Canal should ever be completed, of which there seems little present prospect, St. Lucia as our coaling station and naval base will become of considerable military importance. It is not probable that the British Parliament or public under any condition of affairs that can be foreseen are likely to accept a transfer of sovereignty in the islands.

Apart from sugar the islands may yet have a commercial future. Grenada now grows cacao, Jamaica fruit and tobacco, on an increasing scale. The substitution of new industries for those connected with sugar tends to assist the growth of a negro peasant proprietary, which has already come into existence in Jamaica.

It is difficult to pick out the sugar industry for special artificial treatment, as it is by no means the only colonial industry which is harmed by foreign bounties. Newfoundland, for example, finds its fish trade greatly hampered by French law, and has, under all the circumstances of the case, a stronger claim for special and exceptional treatment than have even the West Indies.

Personally I cannot but think that the experiment which has been tried by France in Martinique and Guadaloupe,—of promoting peasant proprietary and of giving the negroes and the coloured people a constantly increasing share in the government of the colonies, in which they form the overwhelming majority of the population,—will sooner or later have to be adopted in the British West Indies. The West Indian coloured people are by no means to be despised as regards the power of government which they have already shown. Some of the most distinguished officials of the islands, even under the present somewhat oligarchic system of government, belong to the coloured race, and it is difficult to believe that the result of the long training which we have given to the West Indian coloured people, and even to the negroes, cannot now justify the extension to them of a larger share in the government of the islands than is yet theirs.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

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EXPLOSION OF GAS IN A HOTEL.

YESTERDAY evening a little before 9 o'clock a loud and alarming explosion of gas took place in a room on the second storey of the Apollo Hotel. That room and the next to it were unoccupied at the time, owing to its being the dinner hour, and happily no resident received injury in either person or property. But the partitions of five rooms were shattered and the glass in windows made much noise and momentary alarm. The proprietor, Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee, Mr. Jehangier Hormusjee, and the manager, Mr. Long, at once took measures to turn off the gas at the metre and place the occupants of the damaged rooms in other wings of the spacious building. The gas arrangements of the hotel were being overhauled by the Gas Company for two days, and it appears probable that an escape of gas tood place in the room, wrecking that and the adjoining rooms, but doing no damage to the rest of the building.

A RATHER curious prospectus has been issued in Hall, Germany, by an enterprising limited liability company which has been formed for the purpose of supplying hosts and hostesses with what may be termed "convenient" guests. Almost any kind of gentlemen may be had for a certain sum; and the following are the charges made:—Dancing men in evening dress, 2 to 50 marks; dancing men, good talkers, 2 to 80 marks; dancing men with monocle, 3 to 10 marks; cotillion specialists, 3 to 75 marks; old gentlemen with decorations, 3 to 75 marks; retired Majors for chaperons, 3 to 75 marks; noblemen to take hostess into supper, 20 marks. With such a varied list, surely no party in the neighbourhood should be short of male representative.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

RIFLE BRIGADE *VS* "A" TEAM, SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

THE tournament opened to-day in beautiful weather. Two matches were played. The first commenced at 3-43 p.m., by which hour but few spectators had arrived in the reserved enclosures though a large crowed of natives was present. By five o'clock, however, there must have been at least a thousand present. The Rifle Brigade and "A" team Volunteers were the first to take the field. Lieutenant H. E. Raymond (Yorkshire regiment), acting as referee.

THE GAME.

Four minutes after the start the Volunteer left wing—Philipe and Shaw—worked the ball down to the Rifle goal, but the backs cleared, and the forwards taking up the running, the first corner fell to the Rifles, but nothing came of it. After give and take play, in which Brass for the Volunteers was conspicuous, the Rifles attacked strongly, and subsequent to a corner, Mitchell put the ball into the net, but he was off side and the goal was disallowed accordingly. This occurred after the game had been in progress eleven minutes. The Volunteers now took up the attack, but Jackson drove them back finely. The Volunteers, however, quickly came again, Brass, Clarke, Tilden and Shaw being responsible for a clever piece of play which gave Philipe an opening to shoot a goal, but the ball struck the cross bar and rebounded into the field of play. A corner quickly followed which was well cleared; and then—eleven minutes before the interval—Baxter from the eight put in a fine centre which Nelson put into the net amidst great excitement. Shortly after a capital piece of play by the same player, who eventually sent to Mitchell who sent in a capital shot which Pruce cleared well, was loudly applauded. The Volunteers had now several chances, but their forwards were slow in seizing opportunities. Three minutes before the interval, however, Shaw put in a shot which Charlton cleared, but before the latter had time to recover himself, Tilden equalised with a fast low shot amids great cheering. After the interval both sides appeared to be done up from the fast play and heat, and for a time play was uninteresting, but towards the finish both teams put on a spurt but no further score took place. The Rifles, however, did better during this moiety. Extra time was played but the score remained unaltered, the game thus ending in a draw.

TEAMS.

Rifle Brigade—Goal, Charlton; backs, Jackson and Brobbin; half-backs, Clements, Armstrong and Frost, forwards, Nelson, Stansfield, Coo, Mitchell and Baxter.

Volunteer.—Goal, C. M. Pruce; backs, W. R. Baldwin and A. G. Hein; half backs, J. E. Clarke, G. Barkworth and J. Brass; forwards, G. Philipe, J. Shaw, J. Allen, E. Cornelius and H. Tilden.

SECOND GAME.

9TH LANCERS vs. NEW CLUB.

This was a decidedly better exhibition of football, though the Lancers were a bit too heavy for the New Club which is composed of mere school boys. Notwithstanding this, however, the New Club played a sound game, not only holding their own, but having distinctly the best of it in the second period.

No score was made until a few minutes before the interval, the game up to this point having lain mostly near the New Club Goal. The boys then made their effort, however, and were the first to score, Angelo being responsible with a fast low shot which gave Drewell no chance.

After the interval the Lancers were lucky in equalising, Oliver doing the needful with a good shot. During this period the New Club failed to make good several favourable opportunities in the mouth of the Lancer Goal. Parsons, Captain of the team, was unlucky in being knocked out of time in a scrimmage near his own end, but, pulled himself together after a few minutes and pluckily played on. Williams kept a fine goal, while Baldwin left back, was noticeable throughout for his excellent kicking, and the halves, especially Hotz, played well. The forwards got through a good deal of work, but as already remarked failed in their shooting.

For the Lancers Corporal Dandy played a fine game, and private Candlish did well in the line of defence.

TEAMS.

9th Lancers.—Goal, Drewell; backs, Candish and Lawton; half-backs, Smith, Dandy and Creighton; forwards, Reade, McLachlan, Oliver, Kerr and Banks.

New Club.—Goal, N. Williams; backs, R. Baldwin and R. Parsons; half-backs, H. Hotz, R. Hotz and N. Schofield; forwards, W. de la Hey, F. Angelo, T. Thorpe, G. Wilson and F. Tancred.

These two matches will be replayed on Wednesday and Thursday respectively, at 3-30 p.m.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS COURT.

AT the adjourned fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant, was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; while the accused defended himself. The platform of the court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan watched the case on behalf of the other accused. The Special Jury, which assisted in the trial, was composed as follows.—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman.

Mr J A Lord	Mr N G Velinkar
Mr E H McDowell	Mr Govind K Ranade
Mr J W Rice	Mr Brijmohan Lall
Mr F J Clark	Mr Sorabji C Sett

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, the complainant was further examined by Mr. Macpherson, and his evidence was similar to that adduced in the Police Court.

In the course of the examination, a reference was made to two informations which were intended to be filed in the Police Court against the complainant, and copies of which were sent to the complainant with a note addressed to him.

Durant read before the court the two informations charging the complainant and his co-directors with fraud and criminal breach of trust, &c., and the reading whereof occupied fully an hour and a-half.

The complainant was then further examined on the subject of the interview he had with Nanabhai Cawasjee, and the documents produced by the latter before Mr. Owen, the solicitor, who initialled the documents in the presence of the complainant.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy cross-examined by Durant, said that he was a mill agent.

Durant then put the complainant a question as to the system of commission obtaining in the mills with which he was connected, and further enquired if it was not by receiving commissions on sales of yarns that the complainant's family had amassed the whole of their wealth.

The complainant: Not the whole of it.

When Durant put further questions as to the system of receiving commission.

The Judge enquired what that had to do with the case.

Mr. Macpherson said that he did not object to the questions, simply because he did not wish it to be said that the prosecution wanted to stifle inquiry. He very much preferred that his lordship should have taken the initiative and checked cross-examination of an irrelevant character. The accused was smart enough to know that if he wasted the time of the jury and wearied them with irrelevant cross-examination, it would not be to his advantage.

Durant tried to show that the questions were relevant in that he desired to prove that, instead of there being a conspiracy on the part of the accused, there was a conspiracy on the part of or on behalf of the complainant. There was a legitimate agitation carried on by the accused Dady and Mehta, whom he (Durant) assisted, and it was with the view of closing their mouths that the prosecution had been instituted.

Mr. Macpherson said that he was in favour of granting every indulgence to the accused, who was not represented by counsel, but he might say that the arrangements, whether good or bad, made by the complainant's mills or those of others had nothing whatever to do with the issue in the present case.

His lordship ruled that the system of payment of commission in the Bombay mills was not a relevant matter in the present trial.

Durant wished to further argue the point that his questions were relevant.

The Judge: I cannot allow you to argue any more. It is my ruling.

In further cross-examination by Durant, Mr. Jeejeebhoy said he could not say when the conspiracy began, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mistree gave him the first intimation of the conspiracy. Jeejeebhoy Mistree is one of the directors of the company. Money was to be extorted from witness, not from the other directors. Mr. Mistree is a gentleman at large. Witness did not make it his business to keep on enquiring what work the other directors had been doing.

In reference to further questions, his lordship remarked to Durant that he was wasting the court's time.

Durant put witness a number of other questions, the accuracy of which was in the main denied by the witness, much time being needlessly wasted thereby.

Do [illegible] the presence of Mr. Jehangir Davar at Sir Dinshaw's office on the 22nd was accidental or intentional? It was accidental.

Why did you not have some one to hear the conversation? I was in the lion's den at the time?—I was advised to have nothing to do with you.

Do you wish the jury to believe that it had not occurred to you at the time to take the precaution of having some one near to hear the conversation? It never occurred to me. I never ascertained that your wife has been dead two years.

Do you wish the jury to believe that your solicitors have not in their possession the will of my deceased wife? I have no personal knowledge. You said so.

Did you not say in your information that I tried to earn money, not to extort it, by coming to settle the matter?—Yes, it comes to that.

The Judge: He has already said that he was advised not to have anything to do with you.

Have you received your solicitor's bill of costs for that month?—Perhaps I have, I am not sure.

Did your solicitor take down what you stated to him about the interview?—Not in my presence.

Who was the solicitor?—Mr. Craigie

Have you any objection to produce what Mr. Craigie took down?—I have no objection.

Durant asked if the solicitor's diary would be produced.

Mr. Macpherson: We will produce the diary as well as Mr. Craigie, the gentleman who wrote in it.

Do not the unfortunate shareholders of your companies come to you with their wives and children?—Not a single shareholder has ever come to me with his wife and children. (Laughter.)

Has not there been a case of suicide among the shareholders of your companies?—I have never heard of any.

Mr. Macpherson remarked that was going beyond his lordship's ruling.

The Judje: The witness's denial puts an end to the question.

Do you wish the jury to believe that I am not a man sufficiently educated to express myself correctly?—

Idon't wish the jury to believe that.

In reference to other questions, his lordship remarked to Durant that he was simply wasting the court's time.

Have you employed a man named' Mankar to take shorthand notes of the proceedings for you?—Yes. I have not read those reports.

I take a special interest in the case; but I don't read the reports. They are taken down for reference, for my solicitors and others.

At this stage the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Friday)) morning.

PARSI CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One is perfectly taken aback to find a person talking in such a lofty strain as "a Parsi" does in your issue of the 20th inst. He betrays a tendency of "worshipping the rising Sun." Whilst we should be expecting one to give words of good advice, encouragement and sympathy, to the vanquished Parsi players, this gentleman startles us with the sweeping statement, that it is now time for the Europeans to refuse playing the Parsees on the ground of the latter having proved themselves "foemen unworthy of their steel." But such narrow-minded advice, will I daresay meet with but scant sympathy from the Europeans, whom we have all along known to be possessed of such magnanimity, as never to be elated to such an extent by two or three victories as to refuse to play their opponents. The Europeans will not for a moment listen to the advice of one, who it is sure, is voicing the opinion of, but the minority of those who take interest in the game of cricket. Cricket, sir, is as much a game of skill as of chance. It is by their skill that the great W. G. Grace and Ranjitsingbji have made their names talked about with admiration, throughout the cricket world, and yet often than once have these great players been dismissed for a handful of runs. Who can attribute this to aught else but chance? Nothing but want of practice has deprived the Parsees of their former prestige in the game of cricket, and if next year, they be blessed with the possession of such a captain as Dr. Pavri, they will be sure to meet the Presidency eleven on equal terms.—Your's, &c.

N. R. V.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to say a few words in reply to your correspondent J. S. T. who has quite misunderstood the purpose of my letter. I advocated the suspension of the Presidency matches not only because of the last two defeats of the Parsis, but because of the generally indifferent form they have been exhibiting since the year 1892 which saw them at the zenith of their cricketing reputation. Since the year 1893 we find that of the 12 matches played, the Parsis, have won 3, and the Residency 7. The deterioration of the Parsis has been so remarkable of late years, that of the 6 matches played during the last 3 years they have been only able to secure 1 win, while their opponents are credited with 4 victories. The appearance of Pavri in their ranks, and the absence of Greig and Raikes from the Presidency team, restored the Parsis last year to their former position in some degree, but with the absence of the former and the presence of the two latter they again sank to a low level. What I meant was, that the Parsis were deteriorating surely but steadily, and that the recent crushing defeats had been, as it were, the culminating point of their deterioration. I admit that the Presidency would have been beaten last year at Bombay, if there was half an hour more for play, but J. S. T. overlooks the fact that the Presidency were only 52 runs to the bad with 3 wickets in hand, so that they would have been defeated only by some 30 or 35 runs which is certainly a very different thing from the disgraceful reverse, which the Parsis experienced at Bombay this year. Besides it must be remembered that in this match the Presidency were without the services of Greig, their crack bat, and Raikes, their crack bowler. In the return match the Presidency were defeated, to the bane of 308 runs, but it must be borne in mind that the Presidency XI. which sustained this reverse was the weakest ever pitted against the Parsis, since the commencement of these matches, Raikes, Jardiner, Greig and Douglas being all out of the team. J. S. T. has been misled by the analogy which he draws from the England-Australia matches. The Australians certainly defeated Mr. Stoddart's team 4 times consecutively, but then Mr. Stoddarts team did not represent the full strength of England in the absence of W. G., F. S. Jackson, Abel, Gunn and Lilley, and that 5 of the regular members of Mr. Stoddart's team, viz, N. F. Druce, J. R. Master, Hirst, Wainwright and Storer have never obtained places in the England XI. If we look to the England-Australia matches played in England during the last Australian tour in 1895 we found that England won 2 matches, and the Australians won only 1. Your correspondent admits that the Parsis have deteriorated considerably through want of good practice, but certainly they themselves are responsible for this want of good practice, and must therefore suffer the consequences of their deterioration until the time when by continual practice at the nets they succeed in raising their cricket to a higher level. Besides your correspondent overlooks the fact that after their defeat at Bombay, the Parsi cricketers had devoted themselves with [illegible] to practice, and had played several [illegible] in which their leading batsmen had figured very prominently, and we were gravely told that the Parsis were in great form with the willow. But notwithstanding all this, the Parsi batting broke down completely at Poona. No doubt they had to contend against adverse circumstances, and had to bat on a treacherous ground, but taking all things into consideration, their performance was extremely weak. All the bad luck which attended them was, I think, fairly compensated by the absence of Raikes (to whom the wicket would have suited mightily), Jardine, Douglas and Brown. I sincerely hope the fond wish of J. S. T. that the Parsis might make matters hard for the Presidency next year, will be fulfilled, but with the present state of Parsi Cricket I have very grave doubts as to the fulfilment of this wish. There is only one man who can raise Parsi cricket from the low level to which it has sunk and that is unquestionably Dr. Pavri, who is expected to pilot the Parsis next year. If however, his efforts to restore Parsi cricket to its former level prove unavailing, I think the only recourse for the Presidency, if the matches are to be continued at all, would be to allow the Parsis to bring 16 men into field, so that the odds might be evenly balanced on both sides.—Yours, &c.

A PARSI.

PORTUGUESE OR GOANESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your yesterday's issue, proceedings of a theft-case in which E. Hussy and E. Fernandes styled as "Portuguese" assistants at the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores have been charged and sentenced for stealing two cricket bats. The appellation "Portuguese" is misleading. By the term "Portuguese," as used now-a-days is understood to be the people of Goa, and as the accused are not natives of that country, will you please remove the slur cast on these people? I find now-a-days, that when the Bombay East Indians, who by the bye, are native Christians of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein are found caught in any scrape, they invariably go by the designation of Portuguese which is, you will admit, grossly misleading and inaccurate.—Your's, &c.,

L. M.

Sept. 22.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	30
	Chuckla	2	0	
	Umarkhady	0	1	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	1	0	14
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	2	2	
	Kumbarwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	4	0	8
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	1	31
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	6	2	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	3	1	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	2	6
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Telagu		2	19
	Maratha		3	
	Total	27	16	115
	Total plague deaths to date	31,866	27,263	
	Same date last year	7	3	116

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UMARKHADI SUB-DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the committee was held in the bungalow of Mr. Najmudin Tayabji on Wednesday last at 8 a.m. to meet the Hon. Mr. Wingate, C.I.E., Plague Commissioner and Secretary to Government, and Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner for Plague Operations. Among others there were present Captain Jones, the District Officer B Ward North, Dr. Husein, Deputy Health Officer, Messrs. Ibrahim, Rahimtula, Najmudin Tayabji, Joseph Ezekiel, Mukhi Kasam Musa, Syed Nisar Husein, Nanabhoy Narsingrao Surve, Mazgavker, and Dr. N. A. Khan, Mr. Ramchandra Vithalrao Vandeker, the joint secretary of the committee, introduced the members present to the Hon. Mr. Wingate and Mr. DuBoulay, and opened the proceedings by explaining the object for which they were called together. The Hon. Mr. Wingate in addressing the meeting at length, said that the members of the committee should take themselves to explain to the people that the measures of the Gorvenment were for their good and should not therefore be misconstrued. The people should be asked to adopt the principles of sanitation and the members should impress upon their minds that disregard to sanitary principles is one of the causes of the prevalence of the fell disease that has been ravaging the city of Bombay for the last two years. People should be advised to avoid overcrowding in thickly, populated haises, and if by chance any case of plague occurs in a house they should of themselves remove the patient to the nearest hospital, for the arrangements there are far superior to any that can be found in their own houses. He very appropriately referred to the great plague of London and gave a vivid picture of the perturbed state of the minds of the people of those times, When he visited Karachi when the plague was at its highest among the Mahomedan community, the chairman of the Plague Committee of Karachi ordered the people to leave the infected areas for tents in the open fields. At first they seemed reluctant to obey the orders, but gradually by inducement and influence, they were brought round and saw for themselves the advisability of leaving the affected localities. He then impressed upon his audience that absolute belief in futurity or fatalism, an unsound doctrine that has so powerfully taken hold of the masses, was responsible for many mishaps of a serious nature. He closed his observations by saying that experience showed that inoculations was one of the safeguards of plague. He asked the members whether they wished to say anyting in the matter in the way of suggestion.—Mr. Tayabji then rose and urged that the members of the committee be armed with powers with which, they will be enabled to enter houses unopposed and that they should be accompanied by police peons.—The Hon. Mr. Wingate in reply said that there was no necessity of providing them with sepoys of powers, as they themselves are looked upon as influential members who are in a position to persuade the people to remove the patients to hospitals——for the ends of sanitation and public health.—Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the chairman of the committee then thanked him for kindly explaining to them the manner in which the Plague measures should be best carried out —Mr. Vandeker, seconded the chairman by adding that the Hon. Mr. Wingate had deep sympathies with them, as was evinced by his kind visit to hear their suggestion. He hoped that the representation if any from them, would received a patient and careful hearing....Mr. Najmudin Tyabji also thanked Mr. DuBoulay and Captain Jones, for their attendance at the meeting. The meeting dissolved after garlanding the Hon. Mr. Wingate Mr. DuBoubay and Captain Jones.

DAMAUN.

Since the 13th Instant, up to 20th, Lower Damaun has shown a clean plague mortality bill, and during these dates, there was only one death from old age, a garden servant of Mr. Sorabji Damaunwala.—Various representations are made and are being made by people to his Excellency the Governor-General of India with respect to the cordon on the Damaun Frontier.—It is rumoured that Dr. Viriato Pinto, L.R. C. P., has been ordered by the Goa Government to investigate personally the sanitary condition of Damaun—, and he is to arrive here in a few days.

CIVIL ASSISTANT-SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Paras 7 and 8 of the recent Government of India Resolution anent the Civil Assistant-Surgeons require a few comments as far as they apply to Assistant-Surgeons in the Bombay Presidency. Para 5 sanctions four appointments for Assistant-Surgeons in the first class of the new scale on Rs. 350 (Rs. 300 pay, +Rs. 50 allowance) but mars the concession by insisting upon a limit of 21 years' service. This limitation tends to restrict unduly the selection of officers to the senior grade, and this, in fact, is the ground on which the Government of India have decided "not" to insist on a limitation of seven years service to be passed in the Rs. 200 grade before further promotion in the case of Assistant-Surgeons of Bengal and other provinces. (Vide para 5 of the Resolution). If, therefore, it is really desired to benefit the Assistant-Surgeons of the Bombay Presidency, four of them now in the first grade of the new scale should be promoted at once to the newly created senior grade. Para 8 lays down the number of Civil Surgeoncies allowed to each Province, the allotment for Bombay is not only too small, but also out of proportion with the rest of the Provinces, notably Madras and the Punjab, the former of which is allowed five, and the latter three, whereas Bombay is allowed only two. It is to be hoped that this number will be increased at once to as least four. It is not stated anywhere in the Government Resolution what period of service will be necessary for promotion to a Civil Surgeoncy. In the case of Bombay, these appointments ought to be given to the first grade men of the new scale. Those of the old scale have, comparatively speaking, been better paid, and their pension prospects have now been improved, so they should be content with drawing their Rs. 350 per mensem to the end of their services. A comparison of the new and old scale of pay will make this point clear.

	Old Scale. Pay	Old Scale. allow.	New Scale. Pay	New Scale. allow.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	200	150	250	50
2nd Class	150	150	150	35
3rd Class	100	100	100	20

The promotion to these grades is septennial.—Yours, &c.,

C. S.

THE "Athenæum" says :—"The late Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), in 1892, specially wrote a short sermon for Lloyd's 'News,' and during the last six years two-thirds of the bench of Bishops, with many other dignitaries of the Church, have continued the series week by week. The sermons thus published have reached a total circulation of nearly 300,000,000. The extension of this wide field of usefulness is assured by the present Archbishop of Canterbury having now given his support to the editor of 'Lloyd's' The Primate's sermon will appear in September."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 20th September were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 19th September, 15 feet 7 inches against 15 feet 11 inches on same date last year. The kharif crops are suffering slightly for want of sufficient moisture. Rats are doing some damage in the Sakro, Ghorabari, Shahbandar and Mirpur Batoro talukas. The agricultural stock are healthy. Fodder is scarce in Kohistan. The prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River 10 feet 4 inches against 8 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Kharif cultivation is thriving. Rabi lands are under preparation. Locusts appeared in two talukas, but caused no damage. There was slight drizzling in three talukas. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—The standing crops are generally in a flourishing condition. The water supply is deficient in six canals in the Tando Bago taluka. Slight damage is caused by rain to standing crops in the Moro and Naushahro talukas and by rats in the Badin taluka. The rainfall in the Moro taluka was 9 cents and in the Naushahro taluka, 20 cents. The cattle are in fair condition throughout the district. Fodder is insufficient in eight talukas and plentiful in four.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops are flourishing. Preparation of land for rabi crops is being made in the Thul taluka. Crops are partially injured in the Shahdadpur and Kashmor talukas from want of water. Locusts have appeared in Jacobabad, Thul and Kashmor. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of bajri and wheat have fallen by 8 and 2 chataks respectively per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—The rainfall at Nagar was 56 cents, at Mithi 20 cents, at Cachro 3 cents and at Umarkot 15 cents. More rain is needed. The total rainfall for the season is 5 inches 94 cents at Umarkot, and in the talukas maximum 6 inches 60 cents at Nagar, minimum 1 inch 65 cents at Cachro. There was earthquake in the Mithi taluka, lasting for one minute; there was no loss of life. The water supply in the Dhero, Naro, Khipro and Dim Canals is insufficient. Crops are suffering.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 17th September 1898).—The rainfall during the week was 8 inches 79 cents at Ahmedabad, and in the talukas maximum 9 inches 9 cents at Modasa, minimum 3 inches 22 cents at Parantij: total for the season 36 inches 4 cents at Ahmedabad, and in the talukas maximum 44 inches 77 cents at Modasa, minimum 23 inches 3 cents at Viramgam. The standing crops are in good condition. Rain is sufficient. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 19 seers, of bajri 15 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 11 seers and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—The rainfall during the week was 2 inches 78 cents at Godhra, and in the talukas maximum 10 inches 14 cents at Halol, minimum 2 inches 78 cents at Godhra: total for the season 42 inches 4 cents at Godhra, and in the talukas maximum 60 inches 83 cents at Halol, minimum 32 inches 76 cents at Dohad. The standing crops are in good condition, The cattle are healthy. Fodder is plentiful. Prices are stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 19th September 1898).—The rainfall for the week was 6 inches 17 cents at Kaira, and in the talukas maximum 8 inches 6 cents at Mehmadabad, minimum 2 inches 38 cents at Kapadvanj, total for the season 33 inches 98 cents at Kaira, and in the talukas maximum 47 inches 16 cent at Borsad, minimum 28 inches 49 cents at Kapadvanj. Sowing of jowari, tobacco and rice has been nearly completed. Standing crops are in good condition. Green grass is available in all places. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 18 soers, of wheat 11 seers per rupee, and of rice 10 seere per rupee.

Broach.—The rainfall for the week was 3 inches 89 cents at Broach, and in the talukas maximum 5 inches 53 cents at Vagra, minimum 2 inches 32 cents at Jambusar: total for the season 46 inches 11 cents at Broach, and in the talukas maximum 49 inches 57 cents at Jambusar, minimum 31 inches 12 cents at Hansot. The standing crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops continues. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock are good.

Surat.—The rainfall for the week was 3 inches 77 cents at Surat, and in the talukas maximum 15 inches 72 cents at Pardi, minimum 4 inches 45 cents at Olpad; total for the season 30 inches 46 cents at Surat and in the talukas maximum 57 inches 33 cents at Pardi, minimum 32 inches 55 cents at Jalalpor. Weeding is in progres. The late rainfall has greatly improved the rice crops. Other standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during the week at Dhulia was 1 inch 5 cents, and in the talukas maximum 7 inches 1 cent at Jamner, minimum 2 inches 8 cents at Shahada: total for the season 20 inches 49 cents at Dhulia, and in the talukas maximum 54 inches 34 cents at Navapur, minimum 15 inches 26 cents at Shahada. Reaping of til has been commenced in a few places. Standing kharif crops are in good condition. Weeding is in progress. Lands are being prepared for the rabi sowing. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat, bajri and jowari have fallen, while the price of rice has slightly risen.

Nasik.—The rainfall during the week at Nasik was 1 inch 69 cents, and in the talukas maximum 11 inches 86 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 89 cents at Malegaon total for the season 23 inches 96 cents at Nasik, and in the talukas maximum 129 inches 48 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 13 inches 63 cent at Sinnar. More rain is wanted in the Sinnar and Nanagaon talukas. Weeding operations are in progress. Land is being prepaed for rabi crops. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is no marked variation in prices.

Colaba (Bombay)—Rain daily except on 20th: total of week 2·93 inches: total date 73·19, being 7·30 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 14th, 16th and 19th, and 2° cool on 17th and 18th: temperature normal on 15th and 20th, Vapour in air normal on 14th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th, and excessive on 15th and 18th. Abnormal wind from south-west on 14th and 15th, and from west-south-west on: 16th wind normal from 17th to 20th.

Thana.—The rainfall for the week was 2 inches 65 cents at Thana, and in the talukas maximum 8 inches 24 cents at Dahanu, minimum 5 inches 17 cents at Umbargaon: total for the season 105 inches 10 cents at Thana, and in the talukas maximum 97 inches 18 cents at Shahapur, minimum 47 inches 8 cents at Umbargaon. Weeding is still in progress. There was general rainfall throughout the district. The state of standing crops is good. Owing to recent fall of rain, locusts have almost disappeared from the Umbargaon petha. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, 2nd sort, in seers, per rupee, are 11 at Thana, 10½ at Mahim, 10 at Umbargaon, Kalyan and Bassein, 9 3-4 at Bhiwundi, 9½ at Mokhada 9 1-8 at Vada, 9 at Dahanu, 8 ⅞ at Murbad and 8 1-4 at Shahapur.

Kolaba.—There was rainfall throughout the district. The fall measured 14 inches 75 cents at Alibag, and in the talukas maximum 22 inches 52 cents at Uran, minimum 10 inches 85 cents at Mahad: total for the season 93 inches 2 cents at Alibag, and in the talukas maximum 157 inches 86 cents at Mangaon, minimum 87 inches 78 cents at Uran. The standing crops are in good condition. Weeding has been almost completed. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 10 tolas per rupee. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was rain every where being excessive in some places, The rainfall was maximum 13 inches 52 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 6 inches 92 cents at Ratnagiri: total for the season 114 inches 65 cents at Ratnagiri, and in the talukas maximum 171 inches 49 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 85 inches 83 cents at Devgad. Reaping of early crops is progressing, The cattle are in good condition, There is no marked change in the prices of food-grains,

Ahmednagar.—There was rain through the district. The fall measured 2 inches 80 cents at Ahmednagar, and in the district maximum 5 inches 84 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 79 cents at Shrigonda: total for the season 10 inches 49 cents at Ahmednagar, and in the district maximum 18 inches 3 cents at Jamkhed, mi-nimum 8 inches 71 cents at Shrigonda. The condition of standing crops is good. Sowing of rabi crops has been commenced. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 16 seers 31 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall during the week was 69 cents at Sholapur, and in the talukas maximum 3 inches 42 cents at Madna, minimum 90 cents at Karmala: total for the season 29 inches 42 cents at Sholapur, and in the talukas maximum 18 inches 64 cents at Madha, minimum 9 inches 58 cents at Malsiras. The total fall is insufficient in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Kharif crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress in some places. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in all the talukas except Sholapur, where it is stationary. The price of Saolapur jowari is 18 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—The rainfall at Satara was 2 inches 51 cents and in the talukas maximum 4 inches 38 cents at Javli, minimum 42 cents at Khanapur: total for the season 26 inches 66 cents at Satara, and in the talukas maximum 73 inches 48 cents at Javli, minimum 8 inches 52 cents at Man. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Bijapur.—The rainfall during the week at Bijapur was 1 inch 5 cents, and in the district maximum 2 inches 39 cents at Sindgi, minimum 18 cents at Hungund: total for the season 14 inches 64 cents at Bijapur, and in the district maximum 18 inches 91 cents at Badami, minimum 14 inches 69 cents at Bagevadi. Kharif crops are thriving. Cotton and rabi sowings are in progress. Green grass is procurable in some places in the Indi taluka. Dry fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-grains is 22 seers per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was rain during the week throughout the district. The fall measured 2 inches 50 cents at Belgaum, and in the talukas maximum 6 inches 19 cents at Chandgad, minimum 25 cents at Gokak: total for the season 36 inches 8 cents at Belgaum, and in the talukas maximum 91 inches 49 cents at Chandgad, minimum 7 inches 36 cents at Athni. Rain was beneficial to standing kharif crops. Rabi sowings have been commenced in parts of the Athni and Gokak talukas. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. There is no marked change in the prices of food-grains.

Dharwar.—Ther was rain throughout the district except at Nargund and Mundargi. The fall measured 1 inch 35 cents at Dharwar, and in the talukas maximum 1 inch 76 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 23 cents at Navalgund and Ron: total for the season 21 inches 77 cents at Dharwar, and in the talukes maximum 23 inches 47 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 8 1-4 inches 45 cents at Ron. The standing crops are in good condition. Cotton sowing is still in progress. Heavy showers are wanted in the western talukas and in Ron. The agricultural stock are healthy and the fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 17 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain throughout the district. The fall measured 3 inches 14 cents at Karwar, and in the talukas maximum 10 inches 93 cents at Ankola, minimum 1 inch 39 cents at Mundgod: total for the season 120 inches 39 cents at Karwar, and in the talukas maximum 140 inches 50 cents at Ankola, minimum 32 inches 43 cents at Mundgod. The crops are in ear in the coast talukas. Weeding continues in other places. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—The rainfall during the week was 5 inches 27 cents: total for the season 16 inches 3 cents. Weeding operations are in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 11 seers 75 tolas, 12 seers 50 tolas, 14 seers 45 tolas and 12 seers 45 tolas, respectively, per rupee.

Wadhwan.—The rainfall during the week was 4 inches 20 cents: total for the season 19 inches 36 cents, Weeding of kharif crops is in progress. Bajri seils at 15 and jowari at 17 seers per rupee

Baroda.—The rainfall during the week was 4 inches 15 cents: total for the season 53 inches 35 cents. The agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. Ploughing for rapeseed continues in the Kadi division. Bajri crop has suffered in parts of the Baroda division owing to excessive rain. The recent fall of rain in the Amreli district and in the Okhamandal has improved prospects. The price of bajri is 32, of wheat 20, of superior rice 14 and of inferior rice 21 pounds per British rupee.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICES.

CONCLUDING a Government Resolution issued yesterday in review of the administration report of the Bombay Police, the following paragraph appears :—

The Governor in Council has again to express his sincere regret in regard to the heavy loss sustained by the force in consequence of the high mortality of the year, and with reference to the number of men that had from time to time to be treated in hospital. This disease was directly responsible for 103 attacks, and 52 deaths, while indirectly it added considerably to the strain on the force rendering it abnormally severe. As in the preceding year the death-roll included two senior European Officers of the force. In view of the trying circumstances in which the duties of all grades of officers and men had to be performed, and the increased calls on their energy and loyalty entailed in the general measures for combating the plague in Bombay, His Excellency in Council cordially recognises the very meritorious work and behaviour of the force as a whole during the past year, and notices with pleasure the commendation bestowed by Mr. Vincent on the satisfactory and zealous performance of their duties by Messrs. Crummy, Brewin, Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, (Khan Bahadur), Sweeney, McDermott, Ingram, Grennan, Nolan and the other officers mentioned by Mr. Vincent in paragraph 62 of his report. The services rendered by Mr. Brewin in connection with the investigation into the murder of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst in Poona, have been separately acknowledged by Government. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gell are themselves entitled to the commendation of Government for their administration of the police during the year under review.

THE TRANSPORT COMMITTEE.

AMONG other things, the province of the Transport Committee, which has been sitting at Simla since the 7th instant, under the presidentship of Lieutenant General G. E. L. S. Sandford, C. B., C. S. I., will be to investigate in the light of the experience gained in the recent campaigns on the North-Western Frontier, with a view to the improvement of the transport organisatian, so as to enable it to meet the demands which it may be called upon to face hereafter, such questions as whether the transport should be a separate branch of the Commissariat-Transport Department, or whether improvement in the present arrangements, so as to secure continuity of transport work, connot be effected; the formation of an Army Transport Corps with a military organisation; the amount and nature of permanent transport which should be maintained in time of peace; the formation of a reserve of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and drivers the terms and conditions of the service of the Army Transport Corps and of the reserves. In connection with the question of the amount of transport required, the qeestion will have to be considered of the allotment, as regards regimental transport, of full or half transport to, units of the field army, or whether full transport should be attached to certain units, and a reduced scale only for training to others. In this connection provision for movable columns, both on the frontier and India, will have to be made; the application of the "Silladdari system will also have to be considered; the formation of cadres of transport, so as to admit of expansion in time of war; the organisation of general transport, i. e., transport trains for lines of communication, the question of voluntary registration; the hire and purchase of animals to meet an emergency and the terms to be offered for animals and drivers the organisation of transport districts or circles; the mobilisation of district or circle transport, i. e., collection, passing, equipment, &c.; the utilisation of transport in time of peace for Military and Civil work; and trainding of officers and others in transport duties.

As regards sick transport, the whole question will come under consideration of the Committee, and it will be necessary to investigate the question whether some system can be devised capable of expansion in war, and with a definite and fixed responsibility of officers to whom the men can look. The question will have to be considered whether the whole of the arrangements for the transport for sick and wounded should not be placed under the medical corps, both in peace and war. The increase in officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department has been dealt with separately, but information with regard to the proposals will be placed before the Committee.

The Committee will last for two months and will probably call witnesses as well as receive written communications from Civil and Military officers, well acquainted with transport question, The following officers, as we have already mentioned, have been selected members of the Committee:—Colonel L. W. Christopher, Commissary-General Punjab Command; Lieutenant-Colonel J B. Hutchinson, Commissioner of Labors; Lieutenant-Colonel E. DeBrath, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department; Major H. M. P. Hawkes, Commissary-General for Transport; Major H. Wharry, Assistant Commissary-General; Major H. Mullaly, R. E., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of Mobilisation; Captain W. J. R. Wickham, Assistant Commissary-General, with a native Cavalry Officer, and a Medical Officer to consider the question of sick transport, (to be nominated hereafter,) the secretaries being Major H. Mullaly, R.E., and Captain W. J. R Wickham.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

AT the Alipur Criminal Sessions on Tuesday, before Mr. Richardson, a case was heard in which Mr. H. Kreuz, a European employed as a carriage examiner on the Bengal Central Railway, was charged with the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 1,300, belonging to Mr. T. Burns, Manager of the Khurdah Jute Mills. The accused pleaded not guilty. As he was a European British subject, a special jury was empannelled to try the case. The statement of the prosecution was that on the 9th June last, the complainant and the accused, who were unknown to each other, left Calcutta by train from the Sealdah Railway station. At Kurdah station the complainant alighted from the train and proceeded to the mills. On the way he discovered he had left his watch and chain in the railway carriage. He returned to the station and reported his loss. From the description given by the complainant, the Railway Police arrested the accused at Ranaghat station, where he had alighted, and recovered the watch and chain. The accused was placed on trial before Mr. R. N. Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. The defendant there stated that he had picked up a watch and chain in the railway carriages, and intended making them over to the Railway authorities at Ranaghat for restoration to the claimant, but before he could get an opportunity of doing so he was arrested. A slip of paper containing a written statement of his intentions was found with the watch and chain and produced in the Lower Court. Mr. Mukerji giving the accused the benefit of the doubt discharged him. The Railway Police thereupon moved the District Magistrate for a re-trial, which was granted. The accused claimed to be tried as a European British subject, and was eventually committed to the Sessions On behalf of the defence, several railway officials were cited as witnesses to prove the good character borne by the accused, but they were not examined by the defence. The Jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty under section 403, Indian Penal Code, on a charge of criminal misappropriation, with a recommendation to mercy at the hands of the Court. The Judge, exercising the powers conferred by the provisions of the New Procedure Code, released the accused, directing him to furnish surety for Rs. 1,000 as a guarantee of good behaviour for a period of one year.

INDIA'S COAL RESOURCES.

OUTPUT ADVANCING BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS.

THE production of the collieries in Bengal is advancing by leaps and bounds, and the output last year amounted to as much as 3,142,497 tons. The Central Provinces collieries yielded 131,629 tons; the Assam collieries 185,533 tons; the Central India collieries 124,778 tons; the Punjab collieries 92,792; the Hyderabad Deccan (or Singareni) collieries 346,672 tons; the Beluchistan collieries 8,876 tons; and the Burma collieries 11,472 tons. Thus the total coal output was about 4 million tons in 1897, or about 1-4 million more than in 1896, 1-2 million more than in 1895, 1 1-4, million more than in 1894, and 1 1-2 million more than in 1893.

The increase in the output from about 2½ million tons in 1893, to about 4 million tons last year, of course, implies a rapid increase in the demand for the fuel. In 1886, or only twelve years ago, the total yield of Indian coal was less than ½ million tons. One marked result of the increasing consumption in the quantity of Indian coal is that the demand for imported coal which is of better quality, but

SIX TIMES THE COST

of local coal is declining. The decline was not, however, very marked until the official year 1897-98. For four years previously the quantity of coal imported into India was about 585,000 tons. In 1894-95 it rose to about 823,000 tons; but in 1895-96 there was a decline to 752,000 tons; and in 1896-97 a further decline to 495,000 tons. Then came 1897-98, during which year the quantity fell to 233,000 tons. Large quantities of Bengal coal are received by railway canal and river by various Provinces and Native States. For some time there seemed to be a prejudice among Home Boards of Directors of Indian Railways to the use of Indian, in place of English or Welsh coal. There may have been powerful vested interests that fostered this prejudice, for obvious reasons; there may have been a severe reluctance among certain old Indians to believe that what never occurred in their time, in regard to the exploiting of collieries, could ever in the nature of mundane affairs come to pass. Then it is indisputable that, quantity for quantity, the Indian article is for the most part a rather poor, and a very troublesome, substitute for.

ITS BRITISH RIVAL.

But it has come home to the Boards that the consumption of Indian coal means a very important reduction in working expenses; and thus it has happened that the railway demand for Indian coal has grown from small beginnings until last year it amounted to about one-third of the total output of the Indian mines. The Railway still use a little British coal, but fully 90 per cent. or nine-tenths of their total consumption, is Indian coal.

At the request of the Government of India, the Imperial Institute in London recently undertook an examination of a large number of samples of coal taken from some of the principal seams in this country, and Professor W. R. Dunstan, F. R. S., Director of the Scientific Department of the Institute, drew up a short report in which he described the peculiarities in the composition and character of Indian, as compared with English and Welsh coals. The seams in Bengal and Assam are stated to be frequently from 50 to 80 feet, up to even 180 feet in thickness, and the pits are often of great depth, some of the deepest attaining a depth of 700 feet. There is

NO ESCAPE OF FIRE-DAMP

so the miners are able to work with naked lights. With regard to Singarani coal, it is remarked that it is of "especial interest at present, as being the nearest to the large deposits of iron ore of the Salem District, some of which is of excellent quality." The system of working coal mines in this country varies in different localities, and is to a great extent the growth of old local custom. In many places women and children work underground in carrying small coal and dust. The women often take their babies down the mine with small cots, on which the children sleep or play while the mothers are at work. The quality of the coal varies; and while some places produce coal that contains much ash, other places produce coal that contains little ash; so also as regards sulphur. Much of the Bengal coal is declared to be "excellent and serviceable as steam coal." The Singareni coal is of "fair quality as steam coal." Speaking generally, most Indian coal is

"QUITE SUITABLE TO ORDINARY PURPOSES,"

while some of the samples sent to the Institute from Bengal and Central India were found to be of excellent quality that of some of the best British coal. Only a small proportion of the known coal area in India is at present being worked, and none but a rough estimate can be made of the proportions of the country's latent wealth in this respect. But as in Bengal alone the fields are calculated to still contain some 25,000 millions of tons of coal, India cannot well be within measurable distance of the exhaustion of her coal resources.

The coal industry in India is estimated to give employment now to about 60,000 persons, of whom one-third are women and children. In 1893 it gave employment to only 37,679 persons. The capital invested in it by various Joint Stock Companies, and paid up is reckoned at

NEARLY 103 LAKHS,

irrespective of the investments by private mine owners, and by the State. The value of the 4 million odd tons of coal obtained last year, calculated at the local average market rate, is set down at about 124 1-2 lakhs, or an average value per ton of Rs. 3·07, compared with Rs 3·19 in 1893. India is now shipping coal to other countries, and in 1897-98 she exported about 105,000 tons to Ceylon, 85,000 tons to the Straits, 7,000 tons to the Mauritius, and 15,000 tons elsewhere, or about 212,000 tons in all, which was four times as she exported in 1893-94, and again in 1894-95. But the chief interest attaches to Indian coal is not and may never be, an article of Export to other countries but as a very important agency, locally obtained by local labour for the development of local industries; and there is every reason to hope that her possession of an incalcurable amount of fuel of fair quality will be of increasing service to India for many a year to come.—*Morning Post.*

A JUDGE ON DIVORCE DECREES.

IN the Vacation Court on Aug. 24 Mr. Justice Phillimore had before him a number of decrees "nisi" in various divorce cases which were noted in the Cause List for declaration by the judge as decrees absolute. On the cases being mentioned to the judge at the sitting of the Court, Mr. Justice Phillimore made the following observations from the Bench on the subject of divorce decrees :—"I understand that it has been the practice of late years to register these decrees absolute in the Vacation, as it has been considered that those who desire to have thier marriages dissolved cannot be expected to wait until after the Long Vacation. I was not consulted about this, but I have considered the matter very carefully, and on the whole I have come to the conclusion that it is my duty to register these decrees. I cannot, however, take that step for the first time as a Christian man without stating how much I regret on social, moral, and religious grounds that these facilities have been given to people to dissolve the marriages they have contracted. What the State in its wisdom, or unwisdom, has decreed must be carried out by me, and inasmuch as I neither make nor unmake marriages except as a civil officer, the Registrar will read the list, and the decrees "nisi" will be made absolute."

A CORRESPONDENT at St. Thomas's Mount writes to the *Madras Mail* :—"We had a mad dog here just a month ago; he ran through the 33rd F. B. lines, and was seen to bite one horse on the nose. He was pursued by the 33rd Battery shoeing smith, armed with a stick only. The dog ran into Sergeant-Major Clarke's compound, where the shoeing smith came up with him and stunned him with the stick, the Sergeant Major finishing him off with a hog spear. There were four children playing in the compound at the time, who must have been attacked by the dog but for the shoeing smith's plucky action. The bitten horse was placed in the sick lines under observation, and developed systems of madness three weeks later, and was destroyed. Yesterday another horse of the same battery showed signs of madness, and had also to be destroyed, after giving the Veterinary Staff a most exciting twenty minutes. It is hoped no more horses were bitten."

THE latest official information to hand from Assam goes to show that potato cultivation in the Khasi Hills is steadily falling off, and that the cultivators generally are reverting to the production of rice. The history of potato cultivation in these hills records that the tuber was introduced by the late Mr. David Scott about 1830, and did extremely well till 1886-87, when it was attacked by a fungus ("Phytophthora infestans"), and the next year the crop rotted in the ground. The disease has been present ever since and has defied all efforts to eradicate it. The natives, in true Indian fashion, attribute the disease to another cause. They have a tradition which asserts that their forefathers strictly enjoined them not to forsake the cultivation of their rice fields for any other crop. Disobedience of this injunction is, therefore, responsible for the potato disease.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the "Guardian," Lord Grimthorpe has spent, since 1877, no less than £250,000 in the reparation of St. Alban's Abbey. The correspondent adds :—"No matter how, in the past, architects, lawyers, and priests may have differed about the outside, the inside now certainly presents a splendid appearance, is the pride of Hertforshire and in this summer largely visited by tourists and foreigners from London, and, indeed, by residents from all parts of England."

THE LATE SIR GEORGE GREY.

"Every day," says Mr. Froude in describing his visit to Sir George in New Zealand, "I had fresh reason to wonder at the wealth of his varied knowledge. There were few subjects on which he had not something fresh and interesting to say. He was a remarkable linguist, among is other accomplishments, and could speak several of the Polynesian dialects." He had first gone to Australasia as an explorer, and he has cultivated throughout life scientific and literary interest of all kinds. Nothing shows better the extent of a man's resources than the way in which he lives in retirement, and an interview with Sir George Grey at home under Mr. Froude's guidance, will best reveal to us the manner of man he is:—Like most men of fine intellect he had a taste for solitude. He bought from the Goverment one of the islands in the Hauraki Gulf called Kawau, or Cormorant Island, and built a handsome house there. Before his door he constructed a causeway running to the sea, where coasting steamers can lie alongside. He planted every tree that he knew of in any part of the world which had a chance of growing there. No landscape gardener could have spread his plantations with better art. Besides pines he has oak and walnut, maple and elm poplar, ash and acacia. A clump of immense cedars on lands close to the house; round the grounds are groves of magnolia and the whole air perfumed with orange blossom and citron and stephanotis.

He is as fond of animal as of vegetable life :—Into the interior of his little kingdom he brought elk, red deer, fallow deer, roe, wild hog, and wallaby. . . . He would take us into the bush, amid the untrimmed negligence of nature, where a brood of wild turkeys, fearless, because never disturbed, could be seen perched together on the branch of a fallen tree. A dreaming stag would start up amidst the fern at our footsteps, lift his antlered head and survey all and trot away into the forest. Passing a deep reed-bed which fringed at creek, I was startled by a roar close at my ears. Looking round, I perceived the head of a huge black bull, who was glaring at us not six yards off. Sir George was undisturbed. He seemed to know that none of these creatures would molest us. All living things of earth or air were on confidential terms with him. . . . Sir George understood the habits of them all. He talked about natural history as easily as he talked of everything else—in a genial, soft, deferential tone, his blue eyes fixed half on his listener and half on vacancy, while he poured out information which must have cost him years of study. Singular man! I could enter now into the feelings with which he was regarded in every part of the world where he had played a part.

THE DEMOCRAT AS PATRIARCHAL MONARCH.

By his dependants Sir George is venerated :—Everything we saw was his own creation, conceived by himself, and executed under his own eye by his own feudatories. . . . He engaged men whom he knew and could depend on to manage his farms and woods, his sheep and cattle, his own grounds and gardens. He settled them, with their families, in substantial houses; and in democratic New Zealand he established a patriarchal monarchy, held together by the singular personal attachment which he is able to command. The influence which he had exerted over his servants and workmen (perhaps I should use the American expression, and call them his "helps") was really remarkable. Between him and them, though he and they were alike Republicans, there had grown up unconsciously a feudal relationship, and they seemed to feel that they belonged to one another for life.

The house itself Mr. Froude found as delightful and as characteristic of its owner as the domain :—Some good oil pictures hung on the walls, excellent old engravings, with Maori axes, Caffir shields and assegais, all prettily arranged. Book-cases and cabinets, with locked doors, contained the more precious curiosities. On the table lay "Quarterlies Edinburghs" magazines, weeklies—the floating literature of London, only a month or two behind-hand. Far off as he lived, he was well acquainted with all that was going on in art, or science, or literature, or politics. Having given away his first precious collection, he had gathered a second, perhaps even more curious than the first. He has specimens of the earliest printed volumes English and German, volumes of old engravings, original maps, some Oriental, some belonging to our own Commonwealth period, of the highest historical value. But Sir George's democratic instincts did not allow him to keep this collection for long; and since the time of Mr. Froude's visit he has presented it, together with his Maori curiosities, the autograph letters, and many other treasures, to the Auckland Free Library.

Democrat, ultra-Radical, Republican almost, as Sir George was, he retained nevertheless the faith as well as the virtues of the old days :—At one end of the drawing-room (says Mr. Froude) stood Sir George's desk, with a large Bible on it, from which he read daily prayers to his household. Like Charles Gordon he is old-fashioned in the matters, and though he knows all that is going on in the world, he believes in the ways of his fathers. There were the signs of Evangelical training about him. He had the Evangelical softness of speech, and used phrases which are seldom heard from men who have been largely engaged in the practical business of the world.

There, then, Sir George Grey lives; still a fighter when occasion demands (witness his attitude at the Federation Congress), with his interest as keen, his mind and memory as quick and tenacious, as in his brightest days; but with the calmness of a man no longer harassed by personal cares, conscious of having made full use of the opportunities and faculties allotted to him and content to be for the future mainly a looker-on. Mr. Froude says that the week he passed at Kawau was one of the most interesting which he remembers in his life.

DURING THE MUTINY

several native chiefs wrote to Sir George at the Cape offering to raise Maori regiments for service in India. He forwarded their request to London, arguing strongly in its favour:—They were excellent fighting men—every Maori was a born soldier. They would become, by service in India, firm in their loyalty. The survivors, receiving decorations and military pensions, would naturally cling to the Government of the Queen in case of disturbances in New Zealand. Being essentially fond of war, and their tribie conflicts having been stopped by the Government, the Maoris might, unless they were enabled to expend their warlike energies in our service, possibly turn them against ourselves.

The last point in the argument was, as Mr. Rees says, prophetic, for four years later another Maori war broke out, and Sir George was sent from the Cape to deal with it. But the employment of the Maoris for foreign service was very disputable policy, and one cannot wonder that the Government declined to act on Sir G. Grey's advice. With regard to some other policies which the dangerous man pressed without avail upon the Home Government, there is less room for doubt. Forty years ago, for instance, Sir George Grey forewarned the British Government of the dangers, difficulties, and complications which would inevitably arise from the establishment of other European Powers in the South Pacific. But the British Government paid no heed to his warnings, or rather laid them up in its heart as evidence of his dangerous perversity. What, however, most damaged this reputation with his superiors in Downing street was his South African policy. He was an ardent Federationist, and the Union of South Africa, which is now gradually coming in sight, might, perchance, if he had been allowed his way, have been realized thirty years ago. He had won in an unique way the hearts of all classes alike—English Dutch, and coloured equally. "'Send us back Sir George Grey) was the cry," says Mr. Froude, "when I was there. 'Send us back Sir George Grey! He underetands us. He will set us right.'" In particular, adds Mr. Froude, "he understood the Boers. He had gone to the Cape with the prejudice against them generally entertained in England, and he had found the Boer of the English newspaper and platform speeches a creature of the imagination which had no existence in space and time." He understood them, and he thought, perhaps rightly, that he could have brought them all in under some form of Federal Union. But at that time Downing-street was dead against any consolidation of an English domidion in South Africa.

HERE is a capital story about the Archbishop of Canterbury. He wished, some time ago (says M. A. P.,) to make improvements in his palace at Lambeth, including the decoration of his reception-hall. He asked an architect to submit to him designs for this work. This artist was one of the most distinguished in London. He presented his plans, which were greatly admired. Some time afterwards the Archbishop asked the architect what was due to him for his designs? "One hundred and twenty-five pounds, my lord," was the answer. "One hundred and twenty-five pounds!" protested Dr. Temple. "You, certainly, have not considered that many of my clergy do not get as much as that in a year." "Pardon me," replied the architect seriously, "all my associates will tell you that in my profession I count as an Archbisdop. Indeed," replied the Acchbishop "then, one cannot pay you too much," and he signed the cheque.

PREPARATORY to the manœuvres of corps d'armee, which will take place in the course of the ensuing month, manœuvres on a smaller scale have been in progress all over France. The troops have suffered severely from the excessive heat, so much so that operations had to be suspended for a while in many districts by order of the Minister for War. The forthcoming manœuvres to be effected by the 3rd and 6th Army Corps under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, General Jamont, are to be of a strictly confidential nature. No foreign Military attachee or other strangers will be authorised to attend them. It is understood that the object of these special manœuvres is to be the study of the new formations of troops rendered necessar by the adoption by France and Germany of improved field artillery. They will be watched by the greater part of thegeneral staff.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 22).

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Hon Mr Justice H J Parsons Barrister at Law I C S assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the forenoon of the 10th inst

Lieut Col E D Newnham-Smith Cantt Magte, Poona and Kirkee was recalled to duty on the 15th Oct 1897 while absent on privilege leave

Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, is granted furlough for six months from the 15th September 1898 or such subsequent date on which he may be relieved

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, vice Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta proceeding on leave pending further orders and Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishvar to act as first class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, pending further orders

H E in Council is pleased, to invest Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishvar with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmedabad Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district, and to invest him within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court of Ahmedabad, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 500

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, to invest Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni, second class Subordinate Judge of Devgad, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Devgad, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Cuort of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50

H E in Council is also pleased, to invest, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Court of Ratnagiri, Rao Saheb Mahadey Raghunath Nadkarni, second class Subordinate Judge of Devgad, who has been deputed by the Dist Judge of Ratnagiri, with the previous sanction of the High Court, under Sec 23 of the Act, to the Court of the first class Subordiuate Judge of Ratnagiri for the purpose of assisting him in the disposal of the suits on his file, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Bhide, Mamlatdar, taluka Kumta in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876, to specially authorise Azam Biharilal Jivanlal, Mahalkari, petha Jhalod in the district of Panch Mahals, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, to be an Additional first class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders

H E in Council is further pleased to invest under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869, Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmedabad Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Cumine, I C S, is allowed furlough for eighteen months

Mr H Wadham, Coast Guard Inspr, N D, was appointed to be in charge of the duties of the office of Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, in addition to his own duties, from 27th June to 6th July 1898, both days inclusive

The privilege leave for thirty days from 29th July 1898 granted by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari to Mr Cawasji C Jamsetji now Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is commuted retrospectively into furlough for two years

Mr W W Drew, I C S, Collr of Belgaum, is granted furlough for one year. N P the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Carmichael, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Belgaum and Dist Registrar Belgaum, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Belgaum Dist, in the place of Mr W W Drew I C S, proceeding on leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor with effect from the 1st Sept 1898—Capt A D Young, R H A to be Aide de Camp vice Capt the Hon H G Heneage resigned

Bo Vol Rifles Corps—Capt and Qrmr J P Cornforth resigns his appointment as Qr Mr, and is transferred to the supernumerary list

Asst Surg Tuljaram Chunilal Khandvala L M and S, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Malegaon Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of the 12th Sept 1898

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Asst Surg George M Dixon has been placed on Plague duty under the orders of the Medical Officer in charge of the Plague Flying Column No. IX, Hubli, with effect from the 22nd Aug 1898, forenoon

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon the Acting Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Vaman Vishvanath Bapat, B A, L L B, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Poona Dist as may be assigned to him by the Dist Judge

The Hon the Acting Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Gururao Subrao Moktal and Tirumal Venkatesh Rodda Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in such Court on Courts of the Dharwar Dist as may be assigned to them by the Dist Judge

The Hon the Acting Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Bholanath Bhailal Thakore and Manilal Vadilal Dalal Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in such Court of Courts of the Ahmedabad Dist as may be assigned to them by the Dist Judge

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Martand Gangadhar Shukla is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist

BY THE COMMISSIONER,

Southern Division.

The leave on medical certificate for three weeks granted to Rao Saheb Wasudeo Narayan Ajgaonkar, Mamlatdar of Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist, with effect from the 11th July 1898, is converted into furlough for six months

Rao Saheb Shrinivas Venkatesh Yatgiri Mamlatdar of Indi in the Bijapur Dist, is appointed to act as Mamladar of Ranebennur in the Dharwar Dist, with first class Magisterial allowance, vice Rao Saheb Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi, appointed to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Kanara

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Sathaye, Mamlatdar of Gadag in the Dharwar Dist, to act as Asst to Commr, S D, during the deputation of Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhasknr Desai as Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1897-98, the following arrangement is made :—Rao Saheb Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar, Mamlatdar of Sirsi in the Kanara Dist, to be Malatdar of Gadag in the Dharwar Dist, with first class Magisterial allowance, and Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, Mamlatdar of Bijapur in the Bijapur Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Sirsi, in the Kanara Dist, with first class Magisterial allowance, vice Rao Saheb Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar.

Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai and Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Narayan Sathaye, B A, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst to the Commr, S D. on the 14th inst, in the afternoon.

Mr Sadashiv Anant Chhatre, Mahalkari of Hukeri in the Belgaum Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Indi in the Bijapur Dist, during the deputation of Rao Saheb Shriniwas Venktesh Yatgiri to act as Mamlatdar of Ranebennur

The following arrangements are ordered :—Rao Saheb Shrinivas Raghavendra Gangasamudra, fourth grade Head Accountant at Bijapur, is appointed to act as third grade Head Accountant at Dharwar pending the return to duty of Rao Saheb Ramrao Annappa, the permanent incumbent, or until further orders, and Rao Saheb Sayaji Shivaji Poredi, acting fourth grade Head Accountant at Sholapur, to act at Bijapur vice Rao Saheb Shrinivas Raghavendra Gangasamudra

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Arnold, A J, Miss
Bright, A W
Blondin, J Alexander
Berry, Mrs
Beck
Bailey, Ciril
Black, A T
Barry, Sophia Mrs
Courcey, P H
Dobrowich, W
Dora, Aleksandro
Orden, Miss
Edel Jacob
Everard, J
Fitzsimons, N
Favily, V Mrs
Frank, Ant
Gallyot, E D
Gross, F Madam
Good, W
Green, E Miss
Hay, I Errol
Hunt, W
Henriques, Joao Affonco
Jones, Miss
Knight, Thomas
Kilroy, Surg-Lieut-Colonel
Lascelles, J H
Lightowler, A W
Micallef, Guvanni
Mitchell, B
McGrath, E J
Orts, Pierre
Peterson, A Mrs
Phibbs, W G
Roodon, James
Randall, Mrs
Stone
Schondicust Josef
Sutchiffe, S Mrs
Tnanavalla, F C
Tweddie, A G
Uiseir, H M
VanSomeron, L
VanTassel, E Mrs
Vignal, A Dn
Warder, G H

As a proof of H. I. M. Kuang Hsu's real desire to reform his Empire and to abolish empty ceremonials, a native correspondent at Peking sends the following story :—"A few days ago some Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen brought before His Majesty the draft of the credentials to be used by the new Chinese Minister to Corea. His Majesty observed that, following the old usage when Corea was a vassal of the Crown, the Ministers had elevated the designation 'H. I. M. the Emperor of China' (Ta Tsing) three spaces above the characters 'H. R. H. the King of Corea,' whereupon the Emperor took up his vermilion pencil and corrected the form by placing the two designations on a level, at the same time remarking : 'Corea is independent and no more vassal to us, isn't she ? Well then, what's the use of affecting such hollow forms of arrogant pride and pretending an empty superiority over that country ? She should be addressed in the same way as other independent countries are addressed. What we require is solid advantage and worth for our country and ourselves. The Sacred Sage (Confucius) himself exhorted us to humility and true worth. What is the use of fighting for such a superiority which amounts to nothing more nor less than paper and ink superiority ?"

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a botton.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

PURELY PERSONAL.

The young Queen of Holland came of age the other day, and both in London and Holland there was much church-going and many congratulations. The relations of this country with this remarkable nation have always been intimate, and generally friendly. Holland gave us one of the most sagacious rulers we ever had ; like ourselves, she is a small maritime nation with great colonies across the seas. With a more sentimental interest we are regarding next week's celebrations ; like our own Queen this young lady comes to her own in her tender youth. But loyal as we may be to both monarchs, we must say that the Dutch National Anthem is trying. Exaltation is a beautiful word, but listen :

Eerbid, cerbied trilt door heart en aren,
Bij den groet der liefde Uaangeboon :
Eerbied voor Uw jeugd en jonge jaren,
Eerbied voor Uw vroege Koningskroon,
Eerbied voor U... deugd en reine zeden,
Eerbied voor den Koninklijken moed,
Waar Gij 't zorglijk pad mee, op wilt treden,
Aan de hand van God, die U behoed !

The Tsar will have his joke. It is sometimes rather cryptic, but still, as royal humour goes, it will pass muster, as a rule. The latest specimen is to be discovered, after industrious search, in the autograph letter appointing General Bobrikoff Governor-General of Finland. You can skip the compliments lavishly bestowed upon the experience and varied talents of that illustrious official. The point comes in the intimation that his duty will be to implant and foster in the minds of the population the idea that the province should be most closely united with the Fatherland common to all my faithful subjects. The letter that concerns the Finns a good deal more nearly than Bobrikoff. If they think that they are going to regain their lost provincial previleges they are very much mistaken, and they will be wise in ceasing to fuss about them. The Tsar may be in favour of universal disarmament abroad, but he is none the less determined that the Russian stick shall keep Finns and Poles and such like quiet at home.

Circulars are not the monopoly of the autocrat of All the Russias ; in common with the whole press of civilized Europe we have received one from that very democratic institution, the Secole of Milan. The Secolo begs to announce that it is resuming business at the old place, and in the old way, and asks the rest of us to leave the world in no doubt about that. It will, perhaps, be remembered that the Secolo's temporary retirement has been due to the cause which has similarly affected most institutions in Milan, the gay times they had there a little while back, and the Italian Goverument's universal panacea for that kind of gaiety. The Secolo takes the opportunity to issue a protest against "this attempt on the liberty of the Press, respected in all civilized countries." The implication that Italy is not a civilized country is smart, but rather unkind.

In connexion with the Czar's rescript on a general disarmament, a correspondent refers us to the statement of an Edinburgh Reviewer, October, 1897, that Tennyson held the best line which he ever wrote to be one in the second "Locksley Hall" : "Universal ocean softly washing all her warless isles. The Reviewer saw in this a suggestion of a sea which would become stormless when the land should be at peace. Our correspondent's interpretation of the line is that it is a vision of a time when the occean should be under the domination of no praticular Power, but should be free to the friendly trade of the nations when wars cease.

Dr. Herzl and his followers are as enthusiastic as ever. At the Zionist Congress just concluded, the doctor said : "If they wished to save the Jewish nation from extinction, they must have a home, and the land that they wanted was their old home—Palestine. Their thoughts and prayers were centred there, and their claims were not unreasonable. They did not wish to fight for it, but would get it by lawful means. They would live there, working with their hands and brains." The loyalty of the Zionists is undoubted, and there is a good deal to stir the Jewish rank-and-file in these impassioned references to their "fatherland." But the "communal leaders" still stand aloof, and in this country, at all events, the leading organs of the faith have yet to be convinced. "Dr. Herzl moves us with his eloquence," says the *Jewish Cronicle*. "He does not convince us with arguments ; if the Zionists could reign by epigram, their mission would long since have accomplished itself ; but the flow of rhetoric may move a popular audience ; it cannot sweep away the practical bars to success."

Mr. Rhodes in returning thanks to the electors, was unable to resist a parting shot at Mr. Schreiner. He could not help telegradhing to Mr. Schreiner that he hoped in future the legitimate expenditure in connexion with political contests in the Colony would be confined to its boundaries and not extended to receipts from a neighbouring State. The neighbouring State would, we suppose, reply, if the allegation is true) that Mr. Rhodes by his menaces to President Kruger has made this election more than a domestic matter. However, we hope that this excuse for the entrance of the Transvaal into the politics of the Cape will never again be forthcoming. Mr. Rodes, we observe, claimed that he had received as much support from the Dutch as from the English. If he will permit his policy in future to be guided by that fact, we shall hear less of racial conflicts in South Africa. "The future," said Mr. Rhodes in the same speech, "would show that the victory he had now won was a great victory." This may be taken to dispose of the rumour that, failing a Progressive majority, Mr. Rhodes would retire to the north. We are glad of it ; it is Mr. Rhodes's duty to remain and make the best of the present very difficult situation. With a small Bond majority, a hostile Second Chamber, and a relentless Progressive Opposition, satisfactory government might easily be made impossible and the racial irritation enormously increased. No one, when he likes, can do better in the part of pacificator than Mr. Rhodes, and now that the election is over, we hope sincerely he will make the best and not the worst of the situation.

Miss Catherine Dodd, of Owens College, Manchester, recently tried to find out how far children of average intelligence attach a reasonable meaning to ordinary words in common use. She put the following question to 105 primary school children between the ages of ten and fourteen : "What is a policeman, a postman, a soldier, a king, a professor, a member of Parliament, a negro, a School Board ?" and gives the result in the current *National Review*. The policeman, postman, soldier, and king were almost universally answered rightly ; but the professor, members of Parliament, negro, and School Board received very inadequate treatment. The majority of the papers came from large town Board schools and a smaller proportion from a little village Church school in Lincolnshire.

The Rev. J. H. Molesworth, formerly a chaplain to Dr. Magee, when Bishop of Peterborough, recalls the fact that during a country drive the prelate said to him : "I shall not live to see, but you will, a great revolt on the part of the laity against the clergy. The ideas of the clergy are on a totally different plan to those of the laity. The clergy are too far in advance. The laity are too far behind. There is a gulf between one body and the other. And the danger of the situation is that the clergy are not aware of it. So long as things remain so the Church will be in peril." The "Church Review" says: "There is a good deal of truth in this, and the clergy would do well to think it over."

The office of the policeman was fairly understood, 73 per cent. were convinced that he was concerned with wrong-doers. The definitions from the town children were brief—"A policeman is what takes up murderers," "A policeman keeps burglars away," and so on. But the country children had more ideas about the guardian of the law. One boy of twelve gave this answer : "A policeman is a man that will take you to prison if you do anything wrong, and lock you up for a long time and a bit of dry bread and cold water and give you the birch rod if you are a boy or a girl, and if he is a man he will make him pay a lot of money, and every time he gives you the birch rod it fetches blood, and the man has to work hard too."

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WHY VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA IS
THE BEST FOR CHILDREN
Because it is the richest in that digestible Albumen which nourishes the body, and in the Phosphates which build up the bones and tissues.
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The Lancet says :—"It yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food "constituents ...... easy of assimilation and digestion."

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DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
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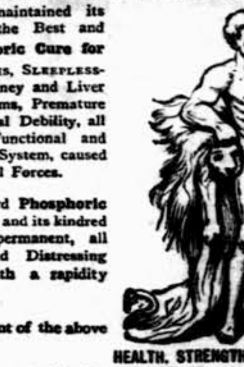

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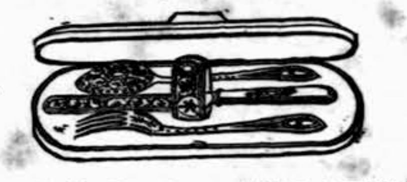

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